

**SENATE—Saturday, January 20, 2001***(Legislative day of Monday, January 8, 2001)*

The Senate met at 3:02 p.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable HARRY REID, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

**PRAYER**

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Sovereign of our Nation and Lord of our lives, we begin this 107th Senate with a renewed commitment of our lives to You. The Senators and all of us who are privileged to work with them turn over to You the control of our lives with fresh dedication. Remind us that we are here by Your choice and permission and that You will provide exactly what is needed to meet the challenges and opportunities of each new day. We thank You for our new President and Vice President and their families. Give George W. Bush and DICK CHENEY Your power to lead wisely, the guidance to know and follow Your will, the courage to call all of us to servant leadership, and the desire to forge strong ties between the executive and legislative branches of our Government. May a bond of mutual trust enable creative dialog and constructive debate that move us forward in dealing with the crucial issues before our Nation.

Lord, there is no limit to what we are able to do through women and men who love You and whose hearts have been galvanized into unity and devotion for America. May it be so now, Lord. Amen.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

**APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will now read a communication to the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, January 20, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule 1, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable HARRY REID, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. REID thereupon assumed the chair as the Acting President pro tempore.

**RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is now recognized.

**NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk concerning the appointment of a new President pro tempore of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. This resolution is privileged. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 9) notifying the President of the United States of the election of a new President pro tempore.

Mr. ROBERTS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 9) was agreed to.

**NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. ROBERTS. I now send a second resolution to the desk also concerning the President pro tempore and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. This resolution is also privileged. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 10) notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a new President pro tempore of the Senate.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 10) was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina, Mr. THURMOND, will be escorted by SENATOR HOLLINGS.

**ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE**

The Senator, escorted by Senator HOLLINGS, advanced to the desk of the Acting President pro tempore; the oath prescribed by law was administered to Senator THURMOND by the Acting President pro tempore.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

**EXECUTIVE CALENDAR**

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the following nominations be placed directly on the Executive Calendar, that of Colin L. Powell, Paul H. O'Neill, Donald H. Rumsfeld, Donald L. Evans, Spencer Abraham, Rod Paige, Anthony Principi, Ann Veneman, and Mitch Daniels.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the nominations of Donald H. Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense, Colin L. Powell to be Secretary of State, Paul H. O'Neill to be Secretary of the Treasury, Ann Veneman to be Secretary of Agriculture, Donald L. Evans to be Secretary of Commerce, Rod Paige to be Secretary of Education, and Spencer Abraham to be Secretary of Energy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTS. I further ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the nominations be considered en bloc and disposed of en bloc, that each nomination be considered separately in the RECORD, and following the confirmations the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that the President be immediately notified that the Senate has given its consent to these nominations, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President,

I wish the RECORD to reflect that with regard to the nomination of Spencer Abraham to be Secretary of Energy, I am voting in the negative. I appreciate the fact that we need a Secretary of Energy immediately because of the dire energy crisis in the State of California. My objection to Secretary designee Abraham's nomination is based on the troubling record Mr.

Abraham has established on nuclear waste. This objection is based on a difference of opinion over this matter. Indeed, I had the honor of serving in this body with Spencer Abraham in his capacity as a Senator from Michigan. I know him to be a decent and honorable man who served with distinction.

As a Senator from Michigan, however, he voted repeatedly to ship nuclear waste to the State of Nevada despite the overwhelming evidence that such a move was being made without regard for sound science and public health and safety. He voted to ship nuclear waste to Nevada notwithstanding the fact that there is no safe route for the transportation of high level nuclear waste through the states and cities and towns of America. He supported an industry backed bill that would have expedited delivery of nuclear waste to Nevada on an "interim" basis. He even supported overriding President Clinton's veto of a bill which would have greatly weakened the EPA's role in establishing the appropriate radiation standards at Yucca Mountain.

The decision on the designation of a permanent nuclear waste repository rests with the Secretary of Energy. This decision, and others relating to Yucca Mountain, must be made absent bias. Regrettably, Secretary designee Abraham's record as a Senator and his testimony before the Energy Committee as a nominee lead me to believe that he may not be capable of such impartiality on this very important issue. I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to give my strongest recommendation for the confirmation of the nomination of Donald H. Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense.

On December 28, 2000, then President-elect Bush announced his intention to nominate former-Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, a man I have known for more than 20 years, to be his Secretary of Defense. I support this nomination, and I am pleased that the President decided to recommend him for this important position.

Don Rumsfeld served as Secretary of Defense for President Ford from 1975 to 1977. I am confident that he will, once again, be a competent, trustworthy, effective Secretary of Defense. He has the experience, knowledge, skill and ability to oversee the best—the largest—military force in the world. His challenge will be to prepare that force for missions in the ever-growing, increasingly complex threat environment of the 21st century. He must "jump start" the pace of transition from cold war thinking to new thinking.

Don Rumsfeld has been extremely successful in the business world in the years since he last served as Secretary of Defense. He has served as the chief executive officer of G.D. Searle and Company, a worldwide pharmaceutical company, and as chairman and chief

executive officer of General Instrument Corporation, a leader in broadband and digital, high-definition television technology. While leading these major private-sector businesses, he continued his public service by serving in a variety of Federal posts and as a member of several commissions.

Many Senators are familiar with the excellent work Secretary Rumsfeld has done on both the Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States, which issued its report in 1998, and the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization, which issued its report on January 11, 2001.

President Bush has articulated a vision for the U.S. military and has set three broad goals for national defense: first, to renew the bond of trust between the President and the military; second, to defend the American people against missiles and terror; and third, to begin creating the military of the next century. I know that Don Rumsfeld is committed to these goals as well.

In a speech at the Citadel in September 1999, then-Governor Bush said, "Those who want to lead America accept two obligations. One is to use our military power wisely, remembering the costs of war. The other is to honor our commitments to veterans who have paid those costs." I doubt that any Member of the Senate would take exception with those obligations. Don Rumsfeld will certainly accept these obligations with enthusiasm.

Public service is a demanding vocation for the family as well as the nominee. I want to express my personal appreciation to Mrs. Joyce Rumsfeld for rededicating herself to public service as well. The Nation will never fully appreciate the sacrifices spouses, such as Joyce Rumsfeld, make supporting those who serve our country.

Mr. President, I want to commend my friend and colleague, Senator LEVIN, for the manner in which, as the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, he dealt with this nomination. Chairman LEVIN and I worked together very closely as the committee considered the nomination in a deliberate and timely manner.

I support this nomination. I urge my colleagues to support the nomination as well. Secretary Rumsfeld will be a crucial part of the great national security team that President Bush has assembled.

The nominations were considered and confirmed, as follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ann Margaret Veneman, of California, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Donald Henry Rumsfeld, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Defense.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Donald Louis Evans, of Texas, to be Secretary of Commerce.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Spencer Abraham, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Energy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Paul Henry O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Colin Luther Powell, of Virginia, to be Secretary of State.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Roderick R. Paige, of Texas, to be Secretary of Education.

#### NOMINATIONS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I said on January 3 that I intended to savor every one of the next 17 days. And I am pleased to tell you, I did.

In fact, I called my office this morning just to hear the receptionist say—one last time—"Majority Leader's Office." I did it again this morning.

It was an honor to serve as majority leader of this Senate—even if only for 17 days.

In the spirit of bipartisanship, I want to say to my friend, Senator LOTT that if he every needs to take a day off—for any reason—I'll be happy to fill in for him.

I also want to thank my fellow Democratic Senators—particularly our committee chairs.

It's been a while since a Democratic Senator had banged a chairman's gavel around here.

But you never would have known it to see them in action.

One measure of their dedication is the fact that we are here today to confirm the first seven of President Bush's Cabinet nominees.

Every other Cabinet nominee has gotten, or is getting, a fair hearing.

Something else happened during these last 17 days: We reached a historic agreement to share responsibility in America's first-ever 50/50 Senate.

I want to thank Senator LOTT again, and commend him for having the faith and the courage to do the right and fair thing.

Today, I hand the title of Majority Leader back to him.

And that's just fine.

As Thomas Jefferson said: "I like the dream of the future better than the history of the past."

Today, as President Bush begins his Presidency, we wish him well. We want to work with him to make a better future—for all Americans.

To the cynics who say that's not possible, let me point out seven reasons for hope: Colin Powell, Donald Rumsfeld, Paul O'Neill, Don Evans, Spence Abraham, Ann Veneman, and Rod Paige.

I'd like to say a few words about each of these extraordinary men and women. *Colin Powell:*

I told Colin Powell earlier this week that he has lots of admirers on both sides of the aisle here, and I consider myself one of the biggest. America is

fortunate to have him as our ambassador to the world.

General Powell has spent his entire adult life serving this nation. He started in the Army as a second lieutenant in June 1958 and spent the next 35 years as a professional soldier. He eventually rose to become Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—the highest military assignment at the Pentagon—and National Security Adviser to President Reagan. He received many awards, including: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal with 3 oak leaf clusters, the Army Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Soldier's Medal, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart.

In 1993, General Powell retired from the Army and found a new way to serve his country: as chairman of America's Promise—The Alliance for Youth.

The world has changed dramatically since Colin Powell first put on an Army uniform. I was reminded of that again a few days ago when I read a newspaper article about police officer in Sioux Falls by the name of Greg Schmit. Officer Schmit and 10 other police officers throughout America recently returned from Russia.

They went to Russia as part of a State Department program to train Russian police in Western policing methods. They didn't go out of some misguided idealism. They went because it is in America's national security interest to help foster the rule of law and a professional police force in Russia.

I mention this because I believe there are parallels between what Officer Schmit and his colleagues did, and what Secretary Powell can, and must, do as Secretary of State.

The threats to world peace are different today than when Colin Powell first joined the Army—but they are no less dangerous.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has turned what used to be regional conflicts into potential global catastrophes.

New technologies and more open societies have enabled drug traffickers and other criminals to expand their activities—threatening American citizens and democratic advances worldwide.

Abandoning our responsibilities as a world leader will not protect us from the threats in today's world. But it would deprive us of the benefits.

We must not fall for the false security of isolationism.

We must remain engaged in the world.

Protecting America's interests and promoting the causes of peace and democracy throughout the world will require a team effort.

I can think of no one better-suited to head that team than Colin Powell.

*Donald Rumsfeld:*

Joining Secretary Powell on that team is an outstanding leader who has also had a long and distinguished career inside and outside of government: Donald Rumsfeld.

As Secretary of Defense, Don Rumsfeld will lead 1.5 million active duty personnel, nearly 1 million reserve personnel and more than 800,000 full-time civilian employees. And he will encounter new and unconventional threats that defy conventional solutions.

Clearly, these are daunting challenges. But Don Rumsfeld is well-qualified to meet them.

A graduate of Princeton University, he served three years as a U.S. Navy aviator before being elected in 1962—at the age of 30—to the House of Representatives.

In 1969, he resigned from Congress to work for President Nixon, and stayed to work for President Ford.

In 1975 he was confirmed by the Senate to serve as our 13th and youngest Secretary of Defense.

Two years later, he began a 20-year career in the private sector. But he continued to answer the call of public duty, serving as President Reagan's Special Envoy for the Middle East and chairman of the Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States.

I look forward to working with both Secretary Powell and Secretary Rumsfeld.

There are five areas in particular where I hope we can build bipartisan support:

First: In recent years, the U.S. has worked with NATO to end ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia and restore stability to southeastern Europe. In East Asia, we worked with our Korean and Japanese allies to diminish North Korea's nuclear threat and come within striking distance of an agreement to halt that country's missile program. We must not threaten these and other critical alliances by rushing to disengage from successful efforts in the Balkans and elsewhere.

Second: We must also avoid threatening our friends—and our enemies—unnecessarily by rushing too quickly to deploy a national missile defense. President Bush has said he is committed to deploying such a system, and Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld also have expressed support for it.

Let me be clear: Democrats also support ballistic missile defense system—as long as it meets four essential criteria. It must be affordable and effective, it must meet the threat, and it must not damage relations with our allies. In short, it must make us more secure, not less.

Third: We want to work with Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld, and with President Bush, to build bipartisan support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

I will not dwell here on the lengths to which CTBT opponents went in the last Congress to tilt the playing field—both procedurally and substantively. Suffice it to say that this important treaty did not get the fair and full hearing it should have, and the Senate failed to ratify it.

General John Shalikashvili, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said recently: “(t)he advantages of the Test Ban Treaty outweigh any disadvantages, and thus . . . ratification would increase national security.” I hope the Bush administration will pay close attention.

Fourth: We must maintain our support for efforts to control the spread of weapons of mass destruction, such as the Cooperative Threat Reduction program—better known as “the Nunn-Lugar program.” This program enables us to work with Russia to reduce its nuclear arsenal. It has led to the destruction of thousands of Russian nuclear weapons and weapons platforms. It has also resulted in tighter security at Russian nuclear weapons development and production facilities.

It is hard to imagine a better investment in our national security. We must maintain it.

Fifth: Our diplomatic corps will always be our first line of defense. We must make sure it has the resources it needs to do its job well.

At the same time, we must make it clear to our friends and our enemies alike that, if America's values and interests are threatened, and if diplomacy fails, we will use force.

We must maintain America's role as a global leader.

*Paul O'Neill:*

To do that, we must maintain our fiscal discipline.

Paul O'Neill, our next Secretary of the Treasury, understands that.

Like Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld, he comes to his post with a long and impressive record of achievement in both the private and public sectors.

He has been a tremendously successful CEO of a major American corporation, Alcoa, which operates worldwide and has thrived in the global economy under his leadership.

He has earned the respect of Wall Street—and Alcoa employees.

George Becker is president of the Steelworkers Union. Listen to what he had to say about Paul O'Neill—quote: “Most of our relationships with employers are confrontational by nature, but we found that Paul had very keen interest on the side of working people.”

His predecessors in the current Administration—Lloyd Bentsen, Bob Rubin, and Larry Summers—played critical roles in restoring the fiscal strength of the United States and in responding to financial crises around the globe. As a result—in significant measure—of their insight and actions, the new Treasury Secretary will inherit a remarkably strong fiscal situation.

In his new office, I hope Secretary O'Neill will remember how hobbled our economy was a decade ago, and how hard Americans worked to put our economy back on sound financial footing. I also hope he will look to the future.

In less than a decade, the first Baby Boomers will retire. We want to work with Secretary O'Neill, President Bush, and our Republican colleagues to prepare for the Baby Boomers' retirement now, while we still have the time, so we can avoid a crisis down the road.

We can afford to cut taxes. We can afford to provide to add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare. But we must not go too far. We cannot afford to return to fiscal irresponsibility and weakness. There's a better way. Together, we can find it.

*Don Evans:*

Maintaining fiscal discipline is the key to keeping our economy strong.

We must also continue to help American businesses and entrepreneurs grow and create new jobs, and continue to seek out new markets for American good and services—at home and abroad.

That will be the job of President Bush's new Commerce Secretary. And he is well-prepared to take it on.

Mr. Evans understands that we live in a global economy, and that erecting trade barriers between countries is the wrong approach.

As someone from a rural state, I particularly appreciate his commitment to promote access to the newest technologies in rural America.

We are ready to work with Secretary Evans on all of these priorities.

We also want to work with him to keep politics out of the census, so that we can get an accurate count of America's population.

*Spencer Abraham:*

These last couple of weeks have provided dramatic reminders of how essential affordable, reliable energy supplies are to our nation.

In California, rolling energy blackouts have forced temporary shutdowns of Silicon Valley computer giants, and turned off traffic lights at the height of rush-hour.

In South Dakota and many other states, soaring oil and natural gas prices are making it harder for families to heat their homes, and eating into business profits.

As Secretary of Energy, Spence Abraham is the person to whom America will look for solutions to our nation's pressing energy needs.

He is also the person most responsible for ensuring the safety and security of our nation's nuclear stockpile, storing and cleaning up nuclear waste, and overseeing critical research at our national energy labs.

I am confident that Secretary Abraham is ready for these difficult tasks.

He showed during his six years in the Senate that he is willing to work in a

bipartisan fashion. I look forward to continuing to work with him in his new capacity.

I am especially interested in working with him to promote the use of renewable energy sources such as wind and ethanol, and providing incentives for improved energy efficiency.

By using our resources wisely, we can reduce our dependence on foreign oil and ensure the stability of our economy.

*Ann Veneman:*

The Department of Agriculture is charge with the oversight of a wide range of policy areas—from commodity programs and trade to food safety, from natural resources and forestry management to nutrition programs.

I am confident that Ann Veneman has the breadth of experience and knowledge to ensure Americans are very well served in all of these areas.

Ms. Veneman has a long history of public service.

In 1991, Agriculture Secretary Madigan tapped her to be Deputy Secretary at USDA. She was the first woman ever to be appointed to that position. But what people know her for was her significant contributions to the GATT Uruguay round negotiations on agriculture, from which we continue to benefit.

In 1995, Governor Wilson appointed her to be Secretary of Agriculture in California.

She was the first woman to serve as Agriculture Secretary in California. While there, she pursued a strong and varied agenda that included opening new markets for trade and making significant improvements in California's food safety system.

With this nomination, Ms. Veneman will be the first woman United States Secretary of Agriculture. She brings considerable strengths to this post, and we are confident that we will take major strides in farm policy with her at the helm.

*Roderick Paige:*

Finally, I want to commend President Bush for choosing Dr. Roderick Paige as his Secretary of Education. As superintendent of the Houston Independent School District and before that, as a member of Houston's school board, Dr. Paige has shown that he believes every child deserves an opportunity to attend a good public school.

During his nearly seven years as superintendent, Houston saw significant gains in the numbers of 10th graders passing Texas' basic skills test—especially among minority students.

Dr. Paige understands from personal experience the many challenges facing America's public schools, the men and women who work in them, and the children who depend on them.

He has earned the support and admiration of a wide variety of education professionals. He has earned this nomination. I look forward to working

closely with him to help President Bush fulfill his pledge to leave no child behind.

Again, I commend President Bush for sending us seven such strong nominees. I urge my colleagues to support all of them. And I look forward to working with each of them to make that dream of a better future, that Thomas Jefferson wrote about, a reality.

NOMINATION OF COLIN POWELL

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President I rise today to offer my unequivocal support for the nomination of General Colin Powell as our Secretary of State. Colin Powell's experience as a soldier, a public servant, and a civilian leader will serve him well in overcoming the challenges ahead.

Americans should know that we could not ask for any person with better preparation, more knowledge, or greater skills to take the helm of U.S. foreign policy and its diplomatic corps at this time in our history.

As a former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Powell fully understands the role of the military in the implementation of foreign policy. He also understands that a powerful military can be eroded through misuse. The use of force should be the last resort, not the first best solution to failed diplomacy.

As General Powell stated in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee, the United States' challenge is one of leadership. U.S. power—military, economic, and diplomatic—is unparalleled. We must use such power judiciously. And we must apply the appropriate type of power in the right situations to shape a more peaceful and prosperous world.

But first we must know and clearly define our objectives.

President Bush stated that U.S. foreign policy was "like a cork in a current being swept from crisis to crisis. I believe this image accurately depicts the struggle over the last several years with the lack of a clearly formulated and executed foreign policy.

Many recognize, and General Powell addressed this also in his testimony, that the world we live in has radically changed in the last decade. We no longer face an ideological foe. We no longer live with the threat of annihilation from Soviet nuclear forces.

But the world today is not peaceful. The end of the Cold War stalemate unleashed forces of change. These forces of change couple with unprecedented technological advances have fundamentally altered the global landscape. The threats we face are diffuse, and many tools of the Cold War era prove insufficient in countering these new threats.

These new challenges—from cyberterrorism to AIDS in Africa to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction—will require new approaches and

better coordination between our federal agencies. The Bush Administration is bringing together the most talented and experienced Cabinet in recent years to tackle these problems.

Colin Powell brings the leadership skills and commands the respect necessary to initiate needed changes, renew our diplomatic corps, clearly define our national interests and implement policies to achieve U.S. objectives. I look forward to working with Secretary Powell in my role as Chairman of the Budget Committee to give him the means necessary to address the State Department's needs.

Mr. President, in closing I would like to thank General Powell for his willingness to, once again, serve the American people.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to add my enthusiastic support for the nomination of Colin L. Powell to be the next United States Secretary of State—a view that I believe is unanimous in this body. The reasons are obvious. General Powell is a distinguished American who will bring credit to the Bush administration and our country over the next four years. He is without doubt extremely well qualified by experience and temperament to represent our nation as its chief diplomat and foreign policy spokesman.

I know a number of my colleagues have already gone on at length about the distinguished record of public service that General Powell has performed during his thirty-five years of military service before retiring, in 1993, from his post as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In the interest of time, I will simply associate myself with their remarks in noting that General Powell's record of public service is truly impressive. I would point out, however, that the various positions he has held over the years have prepared him well to assume his new responsibilities as Secretary of State.

And, as if his years of public service were not enough, General Powell continued to serve his country and community in "retirement." He agreed to chair President Clinton's Summit for America's Future in 1997 and founded and chaired America's Promise—The Alliance for Youth, a non-profit organization dedicated to strengthening the character and competence of America's young people. General Powell's efforts to raise the profile of such an important issue, one that goes to the very fabric of our society, have clearly begun to bear fruit. As a Senator with a particular interest in the welfare of our children, I hope that America's Promise will continue its important work now that General Powell has a new "day job."

General Powell has now agreed to take on yet another assignment for the American people, this time as our country's chief diplomat and international spokesman. There is no doubt

in my mind that he will do a superb job as Secretary of State. While some of President Bush's recent appointments have provoked controversy, the Rumsfeld/Powell—Defense/Foreign Policy team has strong bipartisan support in Congress and has been welcomed by the American people. I want to commend President Bush for his wise choice in asking General Powell to join his administration, and I want to personally thank General Powell for his willingness to once again answer the call of public service to his country. No one would have begrudged him had he said, "thanks but no thanks." His commitment and service to our country is truly extraordinary.

Let me also say for the record that General Powell's recent predecessors, Madeleine Albright and Warren Christopher have also distinguished themselves during their tenures and have left the world a better place for their efforts. I want to thank them for their service to our country and wish them well in their future endeavors.

On Thursday, I had the privilege of questioning General Powell at his nomination hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee. While we did not agree on every topic discussed, it was clear to me that General Powell has taken his nomination seriously and has educated himself on all aspects of foreign policy. He listened to every question attentively and answered every query thoughtfully. I was heartened in particular by the high priority he has placed on ensuring that adequate resources are made available to the State Department to make it possible for our diplomatic responsibilities to be effectively discharged around the world. In his prepared statement, General Powell also outlined his view of the world and emphasized that the United States cannot suddenly isolate itself from the global community. Moreover, he reiterated the necessity of the United States remaining engaged internationally in order to build upon the successes of previous administrations.

I took the opportunity to question General Powell at length on issues of special concern to me. He pledged to continue to monitor the Irish and Middle East peace processes, and while I know we have a difference of opinion on this issue, he did not reject outright the idea of an International Criminal Court, although he made clear his concerns with the treaty as currently drafted. Furthermore, I was extremely pleased to hear that President Bush has pledged to take a more active role in foreign policy with respect to strengthening our relations with countries in our own hemisphere. Many of my colleagues know of my interest in this region. I had numerous questions for General Powell on a wide range of topics of interest in Latin America—Mexico, Plan Colombia, our complex relationship with Cuba, the political

chaos in Peru, and how best to spur democratization in Haiti. While we did not discuss any of these topics in great depth, it was clear to me that General Powell has a clear grasp of the problems extant in this region of the world, and I look forward to working with him over the next four years on issues of mutual concern.

General Powell demonstrated a willingness to listen to Senators thoughts and concerns over the six hours that his hearing lasted. Such an attitude can only serve to forge a strong and productive relationship between the State Department and the Senate. At the end of the day, dialogue between the Secretary and the Congress will ensure that the United States foreign policy agenda has strong bipartisan support here at home. U.S. foreign policy and national security interests will be best served if this proves to be so. If anyone can foster a spirit of bipartisanship in foreign policy, I believe that General Powell can. I look forward to working with him on issues of mutual interest and concern, and urge my colleagues to support his nomination.

#### NOMINATION OF DONALD H. RUMSFELD

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I support the nomination of Donald Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense, and I urge my colleagues to support this nomination. It is important for the Senate confirm Mr. Rumsfeld today, the first day of the new administration, so that the new Secretary of Defense can assume his position in the chain of command of our armed forces.

Mr. Rumsfeld is well qualified to serve as Secretary of Defense. He has a distinguished record of public service, and in fact served as Secretary of Defense in the last 14 months of President Ford's administration. Since then, he has led several large private sector companies, while still remaining active in national security policy issues. Most recently, he served as Chairman of the U.S. Ballistic Missile Threat Commission and the Commission to Assess the United States National Security Space Management and Organization.

President Bush announced his intent to nominate Mr. Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense on December 28. Since then, the Armed Services Committee has conducted the same thorough review of this nomination that we apply to every nomination that comes before the committee. The nominee has submitted the required paperwork to the committee, met applicable financial disclosure requirements, and pledged to comply with the conflict of interest standards of the executive branch and the committee.

Mr. Rumsfeld has completed the detailed Armed Services Committee questionnaire that we require of all nominees. He has also responded in writing to an extensive series of policy questions which were circulated to all members of the committee and released to the public.

On February 11, the committee conducted a lengthy hearing with the nominee. A number of members of the committee submitted additional questions in writing to the nominee at the end of the confirmation hearing, and Mr. Rumsfeld has responded to all of those questions.

Finally, Senator WARNER and I have reviewed the summary of the FBI background investigation of Mr. Rumsfeld.

Yesterday, the Armed Services Committee met and voted unanimously to recommend that the full Senate give its advice and consent to this nomination. I ask unanimous consent that a memo that Senator WARNER and I sent to Senator DASCHLE and Senator LOTT informing them of the committee's action be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore: Without objection it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. LEVIN. As Secretary of Defense, Mr. Rumsfeld will inherit the most dominant military force in the history of the world. Over the last two decades, our military has incorporated a series of technological improvements that have revolutionized their military capability—from precision-guided munitions and stealth technology to satellite reconnaissance and electronic warfare capabilities. Today, each of our military services is more lethal, more maneuverable, more versatile and has greater situational awareness on the battlefield than at any time in our history.

But this is not a time for us to rest on our past accomplishments. The next administration and the Congress must work together to make sure our military is prepared to deal with the new threats to our security—particularly the terrorist threat—with new technologies, more mobile forces and improved intelligence capabilities. It is also essential that we devote a great deal of energy to combating what I believe is the greatest single threat to our security in the future—the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. President, Donald Rumsfeld has a strong commitment to the national security of our country and to the well-being of the men and women of our armed forces and their families. He is well-qualified to lead the Department of Defense. I look forward to working with him in his new position, and I urge the Senate to confirm his nomination.

#### EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, January 19, 2001.

Memorandum to: Senator Daschle and Senator Lott.

From: Senator Levin and Senator Warner.

Subject: Nomination of Donald H. Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense.

On December 28, 2000, President-elect Bush announced his intention to nominate Donald H. Rumsfeld to be Secretary of Defense.

On January 3, 2001, the Committee on Armed Services forwarded the Committee's nomination questionnaire to Secretary-designate Rumsfeld. The Committee requires each nominee to complete a questionnaire relating to the nominee's qualifications and potential conflicts of interest. Mr. Rumsfeld's responses to the questionnaire provided basic biographical and financial information.

Pursuant to its normal practice, on January 3, 2001, the Committee submitted a number of advance policy questions to the nominee. Secretary-designate Rumsfeld provided his responses to these questions on January 9, 2001. The questions and Secretary-designate Rumsfeld's responses were made a part of the record of the Committee's nomination hearing.

In anticipation of the nomination, the Committee conducted a hearing on January 11, 2001, in public session, to carefully review the credentials of Secretary-designate Rumsfeld. Secretary-designate Rumsfeld was the only witness at this hearing.

As part of the confirmation process, the Committee received the nominee's Public Financial Disclosure Report and appended ethics agreement, as well as letters on conflict of interest and related matters from the Director of the Office of Government Ethics and the General Counsel of the Department of Defense. Based on this information, the Committee concludes that the nominee has agreed, upon appointment, to initiate the necessary actions to comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding conflict of interest.

The Committee on Armed Services found Donald H. Rumsfeld to be highly qualified for the position of Secretary of Defense. In an Executive Session on January 19, 2001, the Committee voted unanimously to recommend the Senate provide its advice and consent to the nomination of Mr. Rumsfeld.

JOHN WARNER,  
Ranking Member.

CARL LEVIN,  
Chairman.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my support to the nomination of Donald Rumsfeld as our Secretary of Defense. He will bring unparalleled experience, tremendous knowledge, and tactics of no fear to a daunting task.

Let me briefly describe his task: As Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld will be charged with leading the world's most powerful military. The U.S. military is the most technologically advanced and best trained in the world. Today, no other nation would take us on head-to-head.

But this is also a military machine that suffered years of neglect and misuse.

Donald Rumsfeld will take charge after the peace dividend has long expired. The motto of doing "more with less" is no longer feasible. The fabric of our military forces is stretched so thin as to begin unraveling.

While U.S. forces have continued to shrink in size, increased deployments and the corresponding operational tempo has eaten away at moral. Plummeting retention and recruitment appears to have been arrested for the time being, but without acknowledging

this situation and turning the tide, our military might will wither.

In 1975 Donald Rumsfeld had only 14 months to turn the tide before Jimmy Carter took the election in 1976. In reviewing his achievements in that short period, I believe the next four years hold great promise.

I would also like to mention some of Donald Rumsfeld's most recent contributions to important national security issues. The Rumsfeld Commission's report in the summer of 1999 underscored the heightened threat and accelerated pace of missile programs in nations hostile to the United States. Within a month of the Report's release, North Korea proved Rumsfeld right.

Donald Rumsfeld also headed the Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization. The unanimous report of the Commission was released on January 11—just nine days ago. The Commission's findings will help inform and guide our national space policy in the coming years.

On a more parochial note, Donald Rumsfeld also has a working cattle ranch in northern New Mexico. He and his wife, Joyce, spend many months a year there. He is known and admired by many in the local community. Knowing the beauty of El Prado as I do, I must say that he is sacrificing a great deal to take this job. But knowing Donald Rumsfeld also as I do, he's never shirked in performing his duty to this great nation.

Donald Rumsfeld brings the necessary experience, leadership ability, and esteem to initiate needed changes, reinvigorate our military forces, and prepare them for the 21st century. As chairman of the Budget Committee and a member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I look forward to working with Secretary Rumsfeld in meeting these challenges.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I am pleased to have the opportunity on this historic inauguration day to rise in strong support of the Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, President Bush's nominee for Secretary of Defense. In my judgment, Secretary Rumsfeld is eminently qualified for the post, a position he previously held some 25 years ago, and the decisive action I believe will be taken on the Senate floor today is a clear indication of the strong bipartisan support he has rightfully earned.

Secretary Rumsfeld has long been a prominent and positive figure in American public life. Most recently, he chaired the U.S. Ballistic Missile Threat Commission and served as a member of the U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission, positions that both inform his understanding and expertise, and demonstrate his diverse broad-ranging talents. A former naval aviator, Mr. Rumsfeld ably represented the people of Illinois in the House of Representatives for four terms before

joining President Nixon's Cabinet in 1969. He faithfully served this country in a number of capacities, including United States Ambassador to NATO, White House Chief of Staff and, as I noted, the 13th Secretary of Defense under President Ford from 1975 through 1977.

The Pentagon Mr. Rumsfeld presided over in the 1970s was very different from the one he will inherit today. Then, the world was divided by cold war and our nation was divided by the Vietnam war. Stung by the lessons of Vietnam, the efficacy of our military was in question. Today, the United States stands as the fortress of democracy and a compassionate champion of peace and freedom in an evolving global environment. Our military is the best equipped, the best trained and the most capable fighting force in the world. The difference between the two eras is profound, but let there be no question: this Secretary of Defense is the right person for today and the days to come.

We face the world with strength and confidence, ever mindful of the challenges ahead. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the threat of cyber-terrorism, the potential vulnerability of our space-based assets, and the future of theater-wide and global missile defense are among our present and future challenges that will require innovative solutions. The health and well-being of our troops and their families, and our ability to train and retain the brightest and most talented personnel are persistent concerns that deserve close attention. Our commitment to maintaining a technological advantage on the battlefield and equipping our troops with the most advanced, reliable, and effective weaponry available must never waver. And we must achieve these objectives while providing the Navy with the resources to carry out its expanding and accelerating mission, transforming the Army into a more lethal and mobile force, building the Air Force's next generation air-superiority fighter and air-lift capacity, and maintaining the budgetary responsibility that has yielded America's strongest fiscal footing in a generation.

At this moment of transition, I would also like to commend the outgoing Secretary of Defense, William Cohen, on a job well done. He was called "the right person to secure the bipartisan support America's armed forces must have and clearly deserve," by President Clinton in 1997, and I believe his record of service confirms those remarks. Secretary Cohen focused on force modernization and troop readiness, and he made improving conditions for the fighting men and women of this nation the touchstone of his tenure.

Secretary Rumsfeld will have a difficult act to follow. The challenges

ahead are many. The course laid out by President Bush is neither quickly achieved nor easily traversed, but it gives me confidence to know that Donald Rumsfeld has answered the call to serve this nation once more.

I would also like to express my appreciation to his wife, Joyce, and the Rumsfeld family for the countless sacrifices they will make in course of his term.

In Secretary Rumsfeld, we have found the right person for the job. I look forward to working with him.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I had the honor of introducing my distinguished colleague from the Land of Lincoln, Donald Rumsfeld, to the Armed Services Committee for his confirmation hearing just a little over a week ago.

I know that Presidents have often complained about the Senate confirmation process. Herbert Hoover, upon the birth of his granddaughter, said "Thank God she doesn't have to be confirmed by the Senate." Donald Rumsfeld has so much experience, I am sure he will secure even more votes for his confirmation today than President Hoover's granddaughter would have if she had required the Senate's blessing.

Don Rumsfeld's resume is impressive: 4-term Congressman from Illinois, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, US Ambassador to NATO, White House Chief of Staff, the youngest-ever Secretary of Defense, CEO of several major companies, and a Special Envoy for President Reagan.

We've heard a lot about bipartisan-ship lately. When Donald Rumsfeld represented Illinois in the House of Representatives, it was before Supreme Court cases that applied the one-person one-vote standard to the drawing of congressional districts. His district was enormous; he represented 1.1 million people, whereas Sam Rayburn only represented 89,000. In the Congress that followed his departure to serve in the Nixon administration, his district was split into two, with one district represented by a conservative Republican and one by a liberal Democrat. His ability to serve such a diverse district speaks well of his ability to bridge a Congress and a country almost equally divided.

While all Senators may not agree with Mr. Rumsfeld on every issue, he has earned our respect. I may disagree with him on the deployment of a national missile defense system, depending on the plan he supports. I certainly disagree with him about the importance of continuing to adhere to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. I believe the treaty remains the cornerstone of strategic stability, where he dismisses it as "ancient history." However, I am certain that he will conduct a thorough and fair review of these issues as Secretary of Defense. It is my hope that we can keep the lines of communica-

tion open on these and other important defense issues as we address them in the Senate.

In fact, Senators may be reluctant to "go to the mat" with Mr. Rumsfeld. Not only was he captain of Princeton University's wrestling team and All Navy Wrestling Champion, he was also inducted into the National Wrestling Hall of Fame and Museum. He joins Speaker HASTERT as another famous wrestler who hails from Illinois. I, for one, plan to keep in mind that wrestling depends on strategy and making the right move at the right time as much as it does on strength and power.

Some of his critics have complained that Mr. Rumsfeld's experience with defense issues is from the bygone cold war era. Those critics ignore Mr. Rumsfeld's valuable contributions chairing several commissions, including the Ballistic Missile Threat Commission, and underestimate the value of his experience managing major corporations in this new economy. Mr. Rumsfeld has kept up and I would challenge his critics to try to keep up with him.

In 1775, in our revolutionary era, Patrick Henry said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past."

It is only because the United States was so steadfast in fighting for freedom and democracy that the world enjoys an unprecedented era of freedom and prosperity today.

Mr. President, Mr. Rumsfeld carries the lamp of experience. I wish him, for our country's sake, every success as he travels by its light. It is with pride that I cast my vote to support the nomination of one of Illinois' favorite and most distinguished sons.

NOMINATION OF RODERICK PAIGE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, all of us are pleased that the nominee for Secretary of Education, Dr. Roderick Paige, will be confirmed with unanimous bipartisan support. I'm optimistic that his bipartisan confirmation will set a high standard for bipartisan cooperation on education in the coming years.

The issue is of profound importance for the future of our country. Education is a continuum that begins at birth and continues through college and in the larger working society. States and communities are making significant progress in improving their public schools, and that is evident in the city of Houston under the leadership of Dr. Paige. But we know that more needs to be done. Public schools across the nation are facing ever greater challenges. This year, elementary and secondary schools confront record enrollments of 53 million students, and by all estimates, the number of school-age children will continue to increase steadily over the next decade and beyond.



As schools and communities struggle to educate millions more children, they also face the difficult challenges of achieving higher standards of learning, and dealing with other problems such as overcrowded classrooms, a shortage of qualified teachers, increased safety concerns, and a lack of adequate after-school programs. Schools cannot face these challenges alone. They need the help of their communities, their States, and the Federal Government to provide the best possible opportunities for all children. We must invest in critical national priorities and target funds to the neediest students. That means investing in better teachers, smaller classes, safe and modern facilities, better after-school programs, and programs to help children obtain the literacy skills they need. And that literacy training needs to begin in the very early years, long before a child first walks through the schoolhouse door.

As we increase support for proven effective reform in each of these areas, we must also increase accountability. At the same time, we can't afford to undermine the Federal investment in education by adopting block grants to States in ways that would undermine local control, reduce targeting to the neediest children, put too little emphasis on what works, or eliminate accountability for results. Above all, we must not undermine public schools through private school vouchers. Block grants and vouchers have not been proven effective. They are divisive issues that lead to needless partisan conflict.

Genuine reform of public schools requires bipartisan consensus on targeted top priorities. At his confirmation hearing, Dr. Paige testified that if a strategy had been proven effective in helping to improve public schools and student achievement, he will consider it as a potential Federal investment. I hope that all of us in Congress hold ourselves to the same standard. We know what works to help children do well in school. We need to do more to help schools implement these strategies.

When President Bush submits the details of his education proposals, I am hopeful that we will find many areas of strong bipartisan agreement on reforms such as increased accountability, better targeting of resources to the neediest students, placing a qualified teacher in every classroom, improving children's reading skills, making each school a safe learning environment for students and teachers, and ensuring that all children with disabilities get a good education too. We can also strengthen our commitment to make college affordable for every qualified student in America. With over 15 million students enrolled in higher education today, we must continue to invest in student loans, and ensure that

students continue to obtain the low cost loans they deserve.

But for the neediest students, loans are often not enough. The prospect of a mountain of debt is often impossibly intimidating. We need to focus on grants as well as loans, so that we can open the doors of college to millions more students. In 1980, the proportion of grants to loans in Federal college aid was 60-40. But today, it is just the reverse—40-60. Pell grants, supplemental educational opportunity grants, and campus-based aid offer students and institutions the flexibility they need to help every student make college a reality. But by shortchanging these grants, we are shortchanging students—and shortchanging America too. I am hopeful that we will continue to support college opportunity programs in the Nation's public schools—to make sure that all children can see college as a realistic possibility for their own future. We need to give more students the tools and the will to rise out of poverty, and to enter the workforce with the ability that comes from a good education.

Dr. Paige has an impressive background to help the nation meet all these challenges. He currently serves as superintendent of the Houston Independent School District. He has often been credited for turning the Houston schools around and raising education standards in the city. He was also dean of the College of Education at South Texas University, and he knows firsthand what it takes to bring qualified teachers into every classroom. He comes from a family of educators who share a deep commitment to helping all children do well. I look forward to working closely with Dr. Paige and President Bush in the coming years to meet these high priorities. I congratulate Dr. Paige on his nomination, and I urge the Senate to support his confirmation.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President. I rise to support the nomination of Dr. Roderrick Paige as Secretary of Education. Education is "the hub of the wheel" of our society, founded as it is on the principle of equal opportunity. If we succeed in making our education system as good as it can be, there is no national priority that will not benefit. If we do not succeed, we leave things to change. So, I believe that Secretary of Education is one of the most, if not the most, important positions in the President's cabinet. Dr. Paige will succeed Secretary Riley, a remarkable man who has done a remarkable job promoting and improving education for eight years. I was happy to learn at Dr. Paige's hearing before the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee of his close friendship with Secretary Riley, and also was happy, though not surprised, to read in the Washington Post on January 19, that Secretary Riley welcomed President Bush's choice of Dr. Paige.

Dr. Paige comes to the Department of Education with outstanding credentials. He has extensive experience in elementary, secondary, and higher education. From 1994 until his selection as Secretary, Dr. Paige served as Superintendent of the Houston Independent School District. Prior to that, he served as the Dean of the College of Education at Texas Southern University. In recognition of his work in Houston, Dr. Paige was the 2000 National Alliance of Black School Educators' national Superintendent of the Year and is the Texas Association of School Administrators' nominee for 2001 National Superintendent of the Year. In 1999, he was one of the Council of Great City Schools' two Outstanding Urban Educators. To me, what is equally as heartening as all of Dr. Paige's experience and awards is his background. His father was a principal, his mother was a teacher and librarian, and all three of his sisters are educators. I also come from a family of educators. Three of my aunts, my sister, and my brother have devoted decades of their lives to teaching.

As Dr. Paige said at his hearing, the virtues of faith and hard work, love of country, and the importance of the American dream that his parents instilled in their five children gave him the confidence to graduate from a segregated high school, to pursue higher education, and to serve his country in the Navy. When a person grows up in that kind of environment, I know that his commitment to education is heartfelt and deep. Finally, Dr. Paige's experience and commitment to education showed in his statement and answers to questions at his hearing. I was impressed by the breadth of his knowledge and his ability to respond on the spot to such a wide range of questions on so many aspects of education policy.

Of course, my great respect for Dr. Paige's integrity and dedication does not mean that I have no concerns about positions that he has taken during his distinguished career. For example, Dr. Paige supported the use of public funds to pay private school tuition in Houston and supported that at his hearing, as well. There are approximately 53 million children in elementary and secondary schools in the United States—approximately 48 million of those attend public schools. I think that voucher programs, although Dr. Paige chose not to use that term, divert much needed funds from our public schools. I also want to work with Dr. Paige to ensure that Federal funds continue to benefit low-income children. I don't question that most education decisions are and should be made at the State and local level, but excellence in education also is a national priority and the Federal government has a role to play. We provide only about seven percent of elementary and secondary school funding, but we



play a very significant role in ensuring that groups that may have less of a voice in funding decisions, such as underprivileged students and their families, receive the resources they need, and I believe that we need to continue doing that.

And I am concerned about President Bush's proposal to move Head Start from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Education and change the program's focus to reading. I'm not out to defend anyone's bureaucratic turf. I'm interested in helping low-income children and their families, not from which building in Washington the program is administered. Since 1965, Head Start programs have provided comprehensive early childhood development, educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services to more than 17 million low-income pre-school children and their families. Dr. Edward Zigler, one of Head Start's founders, said in the December 23, 2000 New York Times that the vast majority of three or four-year olds do not have the cognitive ability to "attribute meaning to abstract symbols, like written words." He added that even the few three or four-year olds who do have that ability are better off spending their time in the Head Start learning behaviors needed in school, like listening, taking turns, and getting along with other children.

Dr. Zigler said that what children need to be prepared to succeed in school are good health, the early involvement of their parents, and relief from the complications of poverty. That's exactly what Head Start provides. Of course, literacy is important, and Congress recognized that when we reauthorized Head Start in 1998—which we did in a very bipartisan manner. No one questions the importance of teaching children to read, but it's not as simple as providing more reading classes. A child won't benefit from reading classes alone if she hasn't eaten breakfast, or has an undiagnosed vision problem, or hasn't learned how to socialize with other children. Those kinds of benefits, which Head Start provides, are not "add-ons" to preparing a child to succeed in school, they are essential to it. As Dr. Zigler said, Head Start's job then, is to lay a foundation for literacy. So, I think we need to be cautious about changing a program that does so much good for so many children and families.

But, that said, I have every confidence in Dr. Paige's qualifications and commitment to America's children. President Bush has spoken often of the need for bipartisanship in Washington. I have worked with many of my Republican colleagues for many years on education policy; for example, with Senator DEWINE on the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, with Senator DOMENICI on character education, with Senator JEFFORDS on 21st Century

Community Learning Centers, and with Senator SHELBY on commercialism in schools. I hope and expect that Dr. Paige and the Senate will be able to work together to build on the education accomplishments of the past 8 years, and to work toward the goal that we all share—that our children receive the education they need and deserve.

#### NOMINATION OF PAUL O'NEILL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise to comment on the Senate's procedure for consideration of the nomination of Paul O'Neill for Secretary of the Treasury. Under regular order, the nomination for Secretary of the Treasury, which is under the jurisdiction of the Senate Finance Committee would be considered by the committee after referral to the committee. The process usually involves a hearing and a vote on the nomination. In this case, a hearing in anticipation of the nomination was held. The nomination, however, was not fully considered by the committee. The committee agreed to be discharged only because of highly unusual circumstance. The circumstances arise from the fact that all Senate committees, including the Finance Committee, are not yet composed and organized. Moreover, the Secretary of the Treasury is a critical Cabinet position and expeditious consideration of the nomination is in the best interests of the Nation.

Mr. President, I want to make it clear that the Finance Committee will insist on its jurisdictional prerogatives. This nomination presents a highly unusual and compelling procedural exception.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to enthusiastically support the nomination of Mr. Paul Henry O'Neill to be the 72d Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. O'Neill is no stranger to policymaking, having served a number of years at the Office of Management and Budget. He has impressive credentials, both in and out of government, and an unchallenged reputation for hard work, straight talk and tough-mindedness. He is an extremely strong candidate and a very able individual.

I am also pleased that the Senate will vote today to confirm his nomination. I believe it is important for our country to have a Treasury Secretary in place as the new administration takes over. The next administration will inherit the strongest economy in a generation, and the Treasury Department will face extraordinary challenges in keeping the economy going. Eight years ago, the nation's economic growth was low, interest rates and unemployment were high, and Federal budget deficit and national debt was growing at an unfathomable rate.

Today, we have experienced the longest economic expansion in history, with record low unemployment, low interest rates, higher family incomes,

and record budget surpluses. Inflation is in check, and we are beginning to pay down the national debt—something I know Mr. O'Neill has advocated. Putting the nation's fiscal house in order didn't happen overnight. Nor did it happen by chance—tough decisions were made and difficult votes taken.

In light of this, I am concerned about how we handle the upcoming debate about the budget and taxes. We should proceed carefully, and make certain that our decisions do not put in jeopardy the accomplishments made over the past 8 years. In any event, with Mr. O'Neill, the President and the country have found the right person for the job. Mr. O'Neill has my support, and he has my vote. I look forward to working with Secretary O'Neill, and the new administration, to address the many challenges that lie ahead.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the American economy has changed dramatically in the past decade. International economic policy now has a direct effect on our domestic economy. The information age has transformed America's economic future. Budget surpluses now suggest the very real possibility of paying down the national debt. This new economy requires a new kind of Treasury secretary. It requires someone who is experienced and knowledgeable in both the domestic and the international marketplace. It requires someone who has demonstrated exemplary leadership in both government and private enterprise. Experience and leadership Paul O'Neill will bring these vital skills to the Department of Treasury.

Paul O'Neill's outstanding career in both the public and private sectors has clearly demonstrated his ability to serve as our Nation's next Treasury Secretary. In 1967, he stated as a policy analyst for the Office of Management and Budget. However, his skill and intelligence were quickly noted by OMB Director George Shultz, who promoted him to serve as Associate Director with responsibility for social programs. At OMB, Paul O'Neill gained a reputation for his sharp analysis and his keen understanding of a wide variety of issues. In fact, he displayed such strong leadership and gained such respect from both parties that in 1976, President Jimmy Carter asked him to serve as his Deputy Treasury Secretary. However, Paul O'Neill decided to continue his career in the private sector. He went to work for the International Paper Company, a global paper corporation, of which he eventually became President. In 1987, he became the chairman and chief executive of the Alcoa Corporation, where he has worked since.

Paul O'Neill's service to Alcoa is a shining symbol of his outstanding abilities. His vision and hard work transformed the troubled industrial company into a profitable international enterprise. As chief executive,

he embraced new technologies and gave Alcoa the ability to prosper in the new economy, even as the national aluminum industry was facing economic troubles. Most importantly, Paul O'Neill demonstrated his leadership at Alcoa by garnering the respect and trust of his employees. In fact, the President of the United Steelworkers of America praised his nomination and called him "a man you can trust and believe." I am certain that his integrity and leadership will earn Paul O'Neill the trust of the American people and of the world's economic leaders.

In recent years, Paul O'Neill dedicated his time to leading several commissions on improving health care, education, and the local government of his hometown, Pittsburgh. Our nation will be fortunate to have a Treasury Secretary with such board and varied expertise, and these experiences will prove vital in leading a progressively diverse economy. I believe that Paul O'Neill will be an exemplary Treasury Secretary. He has already spoken of his dedication to paying down our national debt, fundamentally reforming the tax code, and ensuring that America's industries can compete in the new global economy. I am certain that his experience and leadership will be great assets in achieving these important goals.

Mr. President, it is my great honor to support Paul O'Neill to head the Department of the Treasury.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would like to take a few brief moments to comment on the nomination of Paul O'Neill to be the Treasury Secretary of the United States. I first want to commend President Bush on choosing such a highly qualified candidate to take over the many responsibilities demanded of the United States Treasury Secretary. I fully support Mr. O'Neill's nomination, and I look forward to working with him in the new administration.

Mr. O'Neill brings to the position of Treasury Secretary a broad range of experience both in the public and private sector. He began his career as an engineer with Morrison-Knudsen, Inc. in Anchorage, Alaska and then went on to serve as Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget under the Ford administration. In 1977, Mr. O'Neill became the vice president of International Paper and in 1985 assumed the position of President. This path ultimately led him to aluminum giant Alcoa where, as chairman, he has been credited with the company's revival in the face of the industry's struggles nationwide. Based on his past accomplishments, I believe Mr. O'Neill will bring valuable insights to the critically important post to which he has been nominated.

I noted with interest Mr. O'Neill's comments during his confirmation hearing about the role tax cuts should

play in our economy, namely, that they are not the sole means by which to stimulate a slowing economy. This is an important cautionary note that we all should heed as we move forward on the issue of tax cuts. While I support tax relief and reform, I also believe that our Nation's tax policy should be guided by three main principals. First, it should be fair. Those who need tax relief the most should receive the most relief. Second, any tax reform must be consistent with our commitment to maintain a balanced budget and reduce our national debt. In my opinion, this is the best gift we can give to future generations of Americans. And finally, we must leave room to meet our existing obligations, like defense, education, law enforcement, Medicare, and Social Security, as well as the new challenges that most certainly lie ahead.

The goal of this new Congress and administration must be to maintain and build upon the prosperity achieved over the past eight years. We now have the lowest unemployment rate in 30 years. The national poverty rate is at its lowest mark in 20 years. The economy has created 22 million new jobs since 1993. We have moved from record deficits to record surpluses. And October 2000 marked this country's 115th consecutive month of economic expansion—the longest period of economic growth in our nation's history. Our future policy decisions should reflect a commitment to foster this progress and growth in the coming years.

And while Mr. O'Neill will be inheriting a strong economy, there still remain a number of challenges that I believe will deserve special attention so as to keep our economy moving in a positive direction. One of the most critical tasks to be faced is the aging of America, and specifically, the stability of Social Security. As new levels of demand are placed on Social Security, we must look to reasonable and balanced proposals that will ensure a financially secure foundation for current and future retirees.

We must also strive to maintain the United States position as a trade leader in an ever-increasing global marketplace. It is in our best long-term economic interests to remain an active trading partner with our allies and to be open to the opportunities that exist in emerging markets. At the same time, we must remain aware of the needs and job security of American workers and the goods they produce. Furthermore, emphasis should be placed on maintaining the competitiveness of our financial institutions.

And one of the biggest challenges will be how to expand our nation's prosperity to more Americans—Americans who have yet to reap the benefits of our dynamic economy and who strive to achieve more financial security for themselves and their families.

In closing, I once again wish to express my support for Mr. O'Neill's nomination. He has presented himself as a fair and honest candidate who has expressed a willingness to work with all Members of Congress on our nation's most important priorities. I remain hopeful that we will be able to do so, and urge my colleagues to support this nominee.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

#### FAREWELL TO THE FALL PAGES

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I rise today to say goodbye to those young men and women who served in the United States Senate as pages during the fall of 2000. When they arrived in Washington in September, no one would have guessed that their term as a Senate page would be at such a historical time in the history of the United States. These dedicated young people were eyewitnesses to a presidential election which remained undecided for weeks after the votes were cast. In addition, they saw the Senate become an evenly divided body for the first time in decades.

As I have mentioned on numerous occasions when saluting the young people who serve as Senate pages, the life of a page is quite challenging. The school day begins at 6 a.m. After classes, the pages report to work at the U.S. Senate. When the Senate convenes, the pages are at their post and ready for the day's activities. Pages are called upon to assist Senators and staff in the daily operations of the Senate. Their tasks include providing Senators with copies of the appropriate bills and resolutions under consideration. They may be asked to secure documents from a Senator's office and rush over to the Senate floor for that Senator's use in debate on an issue. During rollcall votes, pages are often asked to notify relevant staff of the arrival of Senators to the floor.

Throughout the day, the page is called upon to perform any number of duties vital to the smooth operation of the Senate. They do so with a smile. This group of young men and women have had an extraordinary opportunity to serve as a Senate page. They are among a very select group to do so, and they did a great job. It is my hope that their experience here has served them well as they return home. Public service is an admirable profession. These young people are our public servants and leaders of tomorrow. Perhaps in the not too distant future, some of these young pages will return to Washington to serve as a Congressman or a Senator, or perhaps even as President of the United States.

I know all of my colleagues join me in wishing the pages well and good luck as they continue with their education, and I hope that they now have a greater understanding of our Government and its importance to all the people of the United States. Mr. President, at this time, I ask unanimous consent that the names of those young people who served as fall pages be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FALL PAGES  
DEMOCRATIC PAGES

Ashley Alvarado (Montana); Mathew Mandel (Wisconsin); Amber Lopez (Vermont); Christina Kielsmeier (Minnesota); Kyle Sapkiewicz (Michigan); Bram Geller (Massachusetts); Peter Koziol (Illinois); Milena Caraballo (New Jersey); and Andrea Halverson (South Dakota).

REPUBLICAN PAGES

Sabrina Byrd (Arkansas); Kenneth Donahue (Vermont); Grant Gibson (Idaho); Sam Gladney (Missouri); Frances Griffin (Alabama); Travis Kavulla (Montana); Emily Nuse (Missouri); Laila Ouhamou (Virginia); Amy Pennington (Washington); Mathew Wigginton (Virginia); and Daniel Zoller (Indiana).

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees except for those confirmed by unanimous consent.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE)):

S. Res. 9. A resolution notifying the President of the United States of the election of a President pro tempore; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE)):

S. Res. 10. A resolution notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

SENATE RESOLUTION 9—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE)) submitted

the following resolution which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 9

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, as President pro tempore.

SENATE RESOLUTION 10—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

Mr. ROBERTS (for Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE)) submitted the following resolution which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 10

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, as President pro tempore.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, January 17, 2001, to conduct a hearing on the nomination of the Honorable Mel Martinez, of Florida, to serve as Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 2001

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 10 a.m. on Monday, January 22. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then be in a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each, and that the time be equally divided in the usual form with the following exceptions:

Senator LOTT, or his designee, the first 30 minutes; Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, the second 30 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERTS. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 10 a.m. on Monday. There will be a period of morning business until 3 p.m. for statements and for bill introductions.

As a reminder, Monday is the first day for bill introductions. There will be

no rollcall votes on Monday. However, Senators can expect votes throughout the remainder of the week, if necessary. This is in regard to the confirmation of the President's nominees for his Cabinet.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 2001

Mr. ROBERTS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:13 p.m., adjourned until Monday, January 22, 2001.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 20, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANN MARGARET VENEMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DONALD HENRY RUMSFELD, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MELQUIADES RAFAEL MARTINEZ, OF FLORIDA, TO BE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DONALD LOUIS EVANS, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SPENCER ABRAHAM, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GALE ANN NORTON, OF COLORADO, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

TOMMY G. THOMPSON, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

PAUL HENRY O'NEILL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COLIN LUTHER POWELL, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MITCHELL E. DANIELS, JR., OF INDIANA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

ANTHONY JOSEPH PRINCIPI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RODERICK R. PAIGE, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

CONFIRMATIONS

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE JANUARY 20, 2001:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANN MARGARET VENEMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DONALD HENRY RUMSFELD, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DONALD LOUIS EVANS, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SPENCER ABRAHAM, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE SECRETARY OF ENERGY.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

PAUL HENRY O'NEILL, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COLIN LUTHER POWELL, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

RODERICK R. PAIGE, OF TEXAS, TO BE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Saturday, January 20, 2001

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of Heaven and Earth, Your Word charges our human actions so that they may have lasting value. Your spirit transforms human words so that hearts and attitudes change and You alter the course of human events.

Be with us today as we are drawn into the inauguration of George W. Bush as the 43rd President of the United States of America. By Your grace, may the peaceful transition of government today so touch the soul of this Nation that all Your people may stand with confidence, grateful for all the blessings You have brought upon this Nation.

May all of us, from the highest office in this Nation to the weakest hidden in our midst, prove responsible and be renewed in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as our Constitution promises. May You choose us as Your peaceful and powerful instrument in this world because we choose You to be our Lord and God now and forever. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KILDEE led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 21) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 21

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Budget: Mr. Sununu to rank after Mr. Nussle.

House Administration: Mr. Ney, Chairman.  
Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Hefley, Chairman.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 22) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 22

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing Committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on House Administration: Mr. Hoyer of Maryland;

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct: Mr. Berman of California.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, January 16, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1105, attached is the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2002.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

## FY 2002 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-4)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to submit my *FY 2002 Economic Outlook, Highlights from FY 1994 to FY 2001, FY 2002 Baseline Projections*. For the benefit of the new Ad-

ministration and the public, this document includes an economic overview, a technical presentation of current services projections, a programmatic review of the Federal Government that details my Administration's actions over the last eight years, and pending policy proposals that I believe should be the starting point for a new Administration.

## THE OUTLOOK IN 1993

To appreciate what we have accomplished in the past eight years, we must take stock of where we were in 1993. When I took office in 1993, economic growth had averaged only 1.7 percent in the four previous years. In 1992, unemployment surged to 7.8 percent. In 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, the largest in the history of our Nation. The debt held by the public quadrupled between 1980 and 1992 and threatened to keep mounting. The deficit was projected to reach \$390 billion by 1998 and \$639 billion by 2003.

I believed that by exercising fiscal responsibility and making strategic investments in our future, we could reverse this trend and spur the economy to robust growth. Eight years later, with deficits turned to surplus, with the mountain of debt receding, and with sustained economic growth at record level, we can say that we were able to achieve this goal through a steadfast commitment to fiscal discipline.

## THE CLINTON-GORE RECORD

Over the eight years of my Administration, our total deficit reduction totals \$1.2 trillion, more than double our original estimates. We have experienced four straight years of surplus, a stretch of prosperity last seen following World War I. For three years in a row, we have actually been able to pay off \$363 billion of this debt and expect to pay off \$600 billion by the end of this year. With a sustained commitment to fiscal discipline by continuing to use the surplus to pay down the debt, this Nation can be fully debt-free in this decade for the first time since 1835. We can eliminate the publicly held debt by the end of the decade and, by doing so, we can strengthen our economy and our Nation's prospects for the future.

*FY 2002 Economic Outlook, Highlights from FY 1994 to FY 2001, FY 2002 Baseline Projections* continue to project that the Federal budget will remain in surplus for many decades to come, if a responsible fiscal policy prevails and realistic assumptions and projections are used.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The Federal Government must continue to meet the needs of the American people in a Nation with a growing economy and a growing population. We take for granted the need to maintain critical functions like air traffic safety, law enforcement, the administration of Social Security and Medicare, and national security—both defense and diplomacy. Because I firmly believe that the American people demand and deserve a Government that meets their needs, this document reflects the progress we have made in serving the American people. These accomplishments include:

- Improving education, with initiatives focusing on accountability and school-system reforms; increased funding for Pell Grants and Work-Study Programs; and, initiatives to reduce class size, establish after-school programs, improve reading ability, expand mentoring and education technology, and renovate crumbling schools. The results are significant. For example, 29,000 teachers have been hired, on our way to the goal of hiring 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size, and there has been a six-fold increase in the number of title I elementary schools with after-school programs. We have doubled funding for Head Start, and increased funding for higher education programs—the biggest increase since the G.I. Bill.

- Rewarding work and “ending welfare as we know it,” with incentives to States for moving welfare recipients into jobs, encouraging businesses to hire people from welfare rolls, expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, tripling funding for dislocated worker training, and increasing funding for child care. Since January 1993, the welfare rolls have decreased from 14.1 million to 6.3 million, the fewest number of people on welfare since 1968.

- Making Social Security solvency a national priority, with the challenge to “save Social Security first,” ensuring that Social Security funds are used to pay for Social Security and strengthen our economic health.

- Achieving the longest Medicare Trust Fund solvency in a quarter century while improving Medicare’s benefits.

- Reversing the increase in the number of uninsured Americans through the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and other policies. Over 3.3 million children have received health insurance through the CHIP.

- Setting the highest level of environmental standards ever. More land in the lower 48 States has been protected under the Antiquities Act than by any other Administration; 58.5 million acres of national forest will be protected from road building and logging; unprecedented legislation will provide \$12 billion over six years in dedicated funding for the conservation of America’s land and coastal resources; cli-

mate change and clean water funding was increased; and, efforts to fight budget riders that would have sacrificed hard-won environmental safeguards to special-interests succeeded.

- Increasing investments in science and technology, as the keys to economic growth. Funding for medical research at the National Institutes of Health doubled, allowing for breakthroughs such as the complete sequencing of the human genome and new therapies to prevent breast cancer.

- Securing funding to hire over 100,000 additional community police officers, making our streets safer. My Administration’s initiatives to reduce crime contributed to the lowest annual serious crime count since 1985.

- Giving Americans confidence that when natural disasters occur, such as the Northridge Earthquake, Hurricane Floyd, and the Midwest Floods, their Government will help them return to prosperity.

- Implementing the Uruguay Round, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and other major agreements, to liberalize trade and financial markets, aid construction of a new global economic architecture, and promote growth.

- Fighting transnational threats, such as HIV/AIDS, terrorism, and environmental destruction, as well as securing historic debt relief for countries in crisis and resources to fight child abuse at home and abroad.

- Improving the security of Americans at home and abroad, through increased funding for embassy security.

- Strengthening our national security by promoting stability in responding to natural disasters in Central America and Africa, as well as man-made crises in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Indonesia.

- Maintaining the Nation’s security, with the best-equipped, best-trained, and best-prepared military in the world.

This document also highlights the dramatic improvements in the management of the Federal Government we have made over the last eight years. We have used information technology to create a Government that is more accessible and responsive to citizens. The Federal Government has reinvented the way it buys goods and services, focusing on customer satisfaction and results. We have transformed the Federal financial management system. Eight years ago, only a few agencies routinely prepared and issued audited financial statements. Now virtually all agencies issue annual audited financial statements. More than half of the 24 largest agencies received clean audits in 1999. In addition, significant strides have been made to advance the transparency and underpinnings of the regulatory process and improve the Nation’s statistics. These management functions are the essentials of govern-

mental operations. Doing them very well rarely garners attention. Failing to do them can undermine program and policy effectiveness as certainly as bad policy decisions or inadequate program implementation.

As the Nation looks to the future, there are several important areas where additional work is needed. Examples include:

- Providing prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries;

- Passing legislation to stiffen penalties for hate crimes;

- Ensuring equity for legal immigrants;

- Increasing the minimum wage to support millions of working families;

- Providing a Medicaid buy-in option for children with disabilities in working families;

- Ensuring stability in the Middle East peace process;

- Increasing our embassy security;

- Funding diplomacy as an alternative to crises and violence;

- Striving to hire 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size;

- Helping school districts to obtain financing to construct and modernize schools; and,

- Expanding and improving the quality of the Head Start program.

#### MY HOPES FOR THE NATION

This is a rare moment in American history. Never before has our Nation enjoyed so much prosperity, at a time when social progress continues to advance and our position as the global leader is secure. Today, we are well prepared to make the choices that will shape the future of our Nation for decades to come.

By reversing the earlier trend of fiscal irresponsibility, using conservative economic estimates, balancing the budget, and producing an historic surplus, we have helped restore our national spirit and produced the resources to help opportunity and prosperity reach all corners of this Nation. We have it within our reach today, by making the right choices, to offer the promise of prosperity to generations of Americans to come. If we keep to the path of fiscal discipline, we can build a foundation of prosperity for the future of the Nation.

Over the last eight years, I have sought to provide the fiscal discipline necessary to ensure the continuing growth of our economy while making essential investments in the future of our people—especially those who are less fortunate. The results are evident. I present this document with pride in our accomplishments, and the hope that this progress will continue and grow for all Americans.

In the past eight years, we have enjoyed extraordinary economic performance because our fiscal policy was responsible and sound. To continue the Nation’s strong economic performance, we must maintain our commitment to

a sound fiscal policy. Experience over the last twenty years clearly shows how perilous it is to create conditions for budgetary problems. We are now enjoying the benefits of a virtuous cycle of surplus and debt reduction and must not return to the vicious cycle of red ink.

The challenge now, in this era of surplus, is to make balanced choices to use our resources to meet both the evident, pressing needs of today, and the more distant, but no less crucial, needs of generations to come.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.  
January 16, 2001.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HYDE). The Chair desires to announce that sitting Members are being delivered their official pins in order to be seated on the platform. There are no extra seats available, so former Members cannot join the procession. The same holds true for children. They can neither go with the procession nor be seated on the platform.

The area where Members of the House are to be seated is not covered. Members should keep this fact in mind in deciding whether to wear overcoats and hats.

The Sergeant at Arms will precede the procession bearing the mace. The Clerk will escort the Members to the west front of the Capitol. The procession will be led by the dean of the House, followed by the House leadership, committee chairmen, ranking minority Members, and then other Members in order of seniority.

The House leadership, committee chairmen, and ranking minority Members shall retire to H-208 upon leaving the Chamber.

The Chair would encourage Members, as they gather in order of seniority, to congregate by classes in the well.

#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT) be allowed to revise and extend his remarks today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

#### MEMORANDUM OF UNDER- STANDING BETWEEN ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES COM- MITTEE

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following memorandum of understanding:

JANUARY 20, 2001.

On January 3, 2001, the House agreed to H.Res. 5, establishing the rules of the House

for the 107th Congress. Section 2(d) of H.Res. 5 contained a provision renaming the Banking Committee as the Financial Services Committee and transferring jurisdiction over securities and exchanges and insurance from the Commerce Committee to the Financial Services Committee. The Commerce Committee was also renamed the Energy and Commerce Committee.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Financial Services jointly acknowledge as the authoritative source of legislative history concerning section 2(d) of H.Res. 5 the following statement of Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier during floor consideration of the resolution:

"In what is obviously one of our most significant changes, Mr. Speaker, section 2(d) of the resolution establishes a new Committee on Financial Services, which will have jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy;
- (2) economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services;
- (3) financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation);
- (4) insurance generally;
- (5) international finance;
- (6) international financial and monetary organizations;
- (7) money and credit, including currency and the issuance of notes and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar;
- (8) public and private housing;
- (9) securities and exchanges; and
- (10) urban development.

"Mr. Speaker, jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges is transferred in its entirety from the Committee on Commerce, which will be redesignated under this rules change to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and it will not be transferred from the new Committee on Energy and Commerce to this new Committee on Financial Services. This transfer is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction currently in the Committee on Agriculture regarding commodity exchanges.

"Furthermore, this change is not intended to convey to the Committee on Financial Services jurisdiction over matters relating to regulation and SEC oversight of multi-state public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries, which remain essentially matters of energy policy.

"Mr. Speaker, as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction over matters relating to securities and exchanges, redundant jurisdiction over matters relating to bank capital markets activities generally and depository institutions securities activities, which were formerly matters in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, have been removed from clause 1 of rule X.

"Matters relating to insurance generally, formerly within the jurisdiction of the redesignated Committee on Energy and Commerce, are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services.

"The transfer of any jurisdiction to the Committee on Financial Services is not intended to limit the Committee on Energy and Commerce's jurisdiction over consumer affairs and consumer protection matters.

"Likewise, existing health insurance jurisdiction is not transferred as a result of this change.

"Furthermore, the existing jurisdictions of other committees with respect to matters re-

lating to crop insurance, Workers' Compensation, insurance anti-trust matters, disaster insurance, veterans' life and health insurance, and national social security policy are not affected by this change.

"Finally, Mr. Speaker, the changes and legislative history involving the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce do not preclude future memorandum of understanding between the chairmen of these respective committees."

By this memorandum the two committees undertake to record their further mutual understandings in this matter, which will supplement the statement quoted above.

It is agreed that the Committee on Energy and Commerce will retain jurisdiction over bills dealing broadly with electronic commerce, including electronic communications networks (ECNs). However, a bill amending the securities laws to address the specific type of electronic securities transaction currently governed by a special SEC regulation as an Alternative Trading System (ATS) would be referred to the Committee on Financial Services.

While it is agreed that the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services over securities and exchanges includes anti-fraud authorities under the securities laws, the Committee on Energy and Commerce will retain jurisdiction only over the issue of setting of accounting standards by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

W.J. "BILLY" TAUZIN,  
Chairman, Committee on  
Energy and Commerce.  
MICHAEL G. OXLEY,  
Chairman, Committee on  
Financial Services.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10:15 a.m.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10:15 a.m.

□ 1015

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HYDE) at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes a.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 10, the Members of the House will now proceed to the west front to attend the inaugural ceremonies for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Upon completion of the ceremony, pursuant to House Resolution 10, the House will stand adjourned. Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, that adjournment will be until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001.

Thereupon, at 10 o'clock and 17 minutes a.m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Speaker pro tempore, proceeded to the west front of the Capitol.



CORRECTED PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
JOINT SESSION OF SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 6, 2001 AT PAGE H44

*A notation concerning the District of Columbia was inadvertently omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Saturday, January 6, 2001.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress, the certificates of all the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the President of the Senate.

The tellers delivered to the President of the Senate the following statement of results:

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: OFFICIAL TALLY, JANUARY 6, 2001

The undersigned, CHRISTOPHER J. DODD and MITCH MCCONNELL, tellers on the part of the Senate, WILLIAM M. THOMAS and CHAKA FATTAH, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, two thousand and one.

Electoral Votes of Each State	For President		For Vice President	
	George W. Bush	Al Gore	Dick Cheney	Joe Lieberman
Alabama—9	9		9	
Alaska—3	3		3	
Arizona—8	8		8	
Arkansas—6	6		6	
California—54		54		54
Colorado—8	8		8	
Connecticut—8		8		8
Delaware—3		3		3
District of Columbia—3		2		2
Florida—25	25		25	
Georgia—13	13		13	
Hawaii—4		4		4
Idaho—4	4		4	
Illinois—22		22		22
Indiana—12	12		12	
Iowa—7		7		7
Kansas—6	6		6	
Kentucky—8	8		8	
Louisiana—9	9		9	
Maine—4		4		4
Maryland—10		10		10
Massachusetts—12		12		12
Michigan—18		18		18
Minnesota—10		10		10
Mississippi—7	7		7	
Missouri—11	11		11	
Montana—3	3		3	
Nebraska—5	5		5	
Nevada—4	4		4	
New Hampshire—4	4		4	
New Jersey—15		15		15
New Mexico—5		5		5
New York—33		33		33
North Carolina—14	14		14	
North Dakota—3	3		3	
Ohio—21	21		21	
Oklahoma—8	8		8	
Oregon—7		7		7
Pennsylvania—23		23		23
Rhode Island—4		4		4
South Carolina—8	8		8	
South Dakota—3	3		3	
Tennessee—11	11		11	
Texas—32	32		32	
Utah—5	5		5	
Vermont—3		3		3
Virginia—13	13		13	
Washington—11		11		11
West Virginia—5	5		5	
Wisconsin—11		11		11
Wyoming—3	3		3	
Total—538	271	266	271	266

Note: One elector from the District of Columbia cast 2 blank ballots.

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,  
MITCH MCCONNELL,  
*Tellers on the part of  
the Senate.*

WILLIAM M. THOMAS,  
CHAKA FATTAH,  
*Tellers on the part of  
the House of Rep-  
resentatives.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

George W. Bush, of the State of Texas, has received for President of the United States 271 votes.

AL GORE, of the State of Tennessee, has received 266 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

DICK CHENEY, of the State of Wyoming, has received for Vice President of the United States 271 votes.

JOE LIEBERMAN, of the State of Connecticut, has received 266 votes.

This announcement on the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th of January 2001, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 10, stood adjourned, and pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, until Tuesday, January 30, 2001, at 2 p.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

89. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Extension of Time To File Annual Reports for Commodity Pools—received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

90. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Animal Welfare; Marine Mammals [Docket No. 93-076-15] (RIN: 0579-AA59) received Jan-

uary 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

91. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Animal Welfare; Confiscation of Animals [Docket No. 98-065-2] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

92. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of Low-Documentation Direct Operating Loan (Lo-Doc) Regulations (RIN: 0560-AP71) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

93. A letter from the Associate Chief for Natural Resources, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Areas: Roadless Area Conservation (RIN: 0596-AB77) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

94. A letter from the Under Secretary, Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Food Stamp Program: Personal Responsibility Provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (RIN: 0584-AC39) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

95. A letter from the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning; Review of Decisions to Amend or Revise Plans—received January 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

96. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—West Indian Fruit Fly [Docket No. 00-110-1] received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

97. A letter from the Administrator, Rural Utilities Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Policy on Audits of RUS Borrowers; Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS) (RIN: 0572-AB62) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

98. A letter from the Administrator, Price Support Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (RIN: 0560-AG00) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

99. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tebufenozide; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301091; FRL-6760-3] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

100. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Methyl Parathion; Notice of Pesticide Tolerance Revocations [OPP-301076; FRL-6752-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

101. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cyprodinil; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301089; FRL-6756-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

102. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Desmedipham; Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemption [OPP-301090; FRL-6756-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

103. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fludioxonil; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301093; FRL-6760-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

104. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301087; FRL-6758-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

105. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clomazone; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301095; FRL-6761-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

106. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Avermectin B1; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301082; FRL-6755-9] (RIN: 2070-78AB) received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

107. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Avermectin; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301092; FRL-6760-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

108. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His report on two deferrals of budgetary resources affecting the Department of State and International Security Assistance, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 684(a); (H. Doc. No. 107-4); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

109. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the retirement of Lieutenant General Thomas N. Burnette, Jr., United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retirement list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

110. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information and Rescission of Year 2000 Standards for Safety and Soundness [Docket No. R-1073] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

111. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Re-

serve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Home Mortgage Disclosure [Regulation C; Docket No. R-1093] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

112. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control [Regulation Y; Docket No. R-1078] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

113. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control [Regulation Y; Docket No. R-1065] received January 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

114. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control [Regulation Y; Docket Nos. R-1057 and R-1062] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

115. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Disclosure and Reporting of CRA-Related Agreements [Regulation G; Docket No. R-1069] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

116. A letter from the Senior Banking Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control (RIN: 1505-AA85) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

117. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Disclosure and Reporting of CRA-Related Agreements [Docket No. 2000-107] (RIN: 1550-AB32) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

118. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Interagency Guidelines Establishing Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information and Rescission of Year 2000 Standards for Safety and Soundness [Docket No. 2000-112] (RIN: 1550-AB36) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

119. A letter from the Senior Banking Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Bank Holding Companies and Change in Bank Control (RIN: 1505-AA78) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

120. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—50th Percentile and 40th Percentile Fair Market Rents for Fiscal Year 2001 [Docket No. FR-4589-N-04] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

121. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a

report on a transaction involving U.S. exports to South Africa pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

122. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Removal of Asset and Liability Backup Program—received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

123. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Activities and Investments of Insured State Banks (RIN: 3064-AC38) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

124. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting appropriations reports, as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended; to the Committee on the Budget.

125. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report on OMB Cost Estimate For Pay-As-You-Go Calculations; to the Committee on the Budget.

126. A letter from the Under Secretary, Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC): Food Delivery Systems (RIN: 0584-AA80) received January 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

127. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel, Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Assistance to States for the Education of Children with Disabilities (RIN: 1820-AB51) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

128. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program—received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

129. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

130. A letter from the Office of Enforcement Policy, Government Contracts Team, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction (Also Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Non-construction Contracts Subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act) (RIN: 1215-AB21) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

131. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Medical Support Notice (RIN: 1210-

AA72) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

132. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting a report on the Department of Labor's Advisory Council for Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

133. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Small Business and Civil Rights, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance (RIN: 3150-AG68) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

134. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Department of Energy Acquisition Regulation; Rewrite of Regulations Governing Management and Operating Contracts (RIN: 1991-AB46; 1991-AB49) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

135. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting an annual report on progress in conducting environmental remedial action at Federally owned or operated facilities, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9620; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

136. A letter from the Trial Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Motor Vehicle Safety; Reporting the Sale or Lease of Defective or Non-Compliant Tires [Docket No. NHTSA-2000-8509] (RIN: 2127-AI23) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

137. A letter from the Trial Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Motor Vehicle Safety: Criminal Penalty Safe Harbor Provision [Docket No. NHTSA-2000-8510] (RIN: 2127-AI24) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

138. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for Alaska [Alaska 001; FRL-6919-3] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

139. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Hampshire; Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program; Restructuring OTR Requirements [NH036-7136A; A-1-FRL-6928-7] received January 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

140. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Nitrogen Oxides Reduction and Trading Program [MD104-3060; FRL-6920-9] received January 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

141. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air

Quality Implementation Plans; Maine; Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program; Restructuring OTR Requirements [ME059-7008A; A-1-FRL-6928-6] received January 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

142. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acid Rain Program—Permits Rule Revision, Industrial Utility-Units Exemption [FRL-6930-9] received January 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

143. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Allocation of Essential Use Allowances for Calendar Year 2001: Allocation for Metered Dose Inhalers and the Space Shuttle and Titan Rockets [FRL-6929-6] (RIN: 2060-AJ33) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

144. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations [AD-FRL-6928-2] (RIN: 2060-AH96) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

145. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Environmental Program Grants for Tribes [FRL-6929-5] (RIN: 2030-AA56) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

146. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Environmental Program Grants—State, Interstate, and Local Government Agencies [FRL-6929-4] (RIN: 2030-AA55) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

147. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Lead; Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead [OPPTS-62156H; FRL-6763-5] (RIN: 2070-AC63) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

148. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Finding of Failure to Submit a Required State Implementation Plan for Particulate Matter, Nevada-Clark County [NV033-FON; FRL-6929-1] received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

149. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Approval of VOC and NOx RACT Determinations [VA 5056; FRL-6922-6] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

150. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Oklahoma: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [FRL-6923-6] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

151. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Louisiana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [FRL-6923-5] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

152. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Indiana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-6925-1] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

153. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semicheical Pulp Mills [FRL-6919-9] (RIN: 2060-AI34) received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

154. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Pinal County Air Quality Control District [AZ063-0034; FRL-6916-4] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

155. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; State of Montana [MT-001a; FRL-6920-4] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

156. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Nitrogen Oxides Budget Program [DC048-2023; FRL-6921-1] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

157. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen [DC047-2024; FRL-6921-3] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

158. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Deferral of Phase IV Standards for PCB's as a Constituent Subject to Treatment in Soil [FRL-6921-5] (RIN: 2050-AE76) received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

159. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Significant New Uses of Certain Chemical Substances [OPPTS-50638; FRL-6592-8] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

160. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection

Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Lead and Lead Compounds; Lowering of Reporting Thresholds; Community Right-to-Know Toxic Chemical Release Reporting [OPPTS-400140D; FRL-6722-4] (RIN: 2070-AD38) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

161. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of the Clean Air Act, Section 112(1), Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities; State of Washington; Puget Sound Clean Air Agency [FRL-6882-2] received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

162. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Primary Drinking Water Regulations; Arsenic and Clarifications to Compliance and New Source Contaminants Monitoring [WH-FRL-6934-9] (RIN: 2040-AB75) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

163. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Dayton, Incline Village and Reno, Nevada) [MM Docket No. 99-229; RM-9479] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

164. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Requirements for Certain Generally Licensed Industrial Devices Containing Byproduct Material (RIN: 3150-AG03) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

165. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Enforcement, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Base Civil Penalties for Loss, Abandonment, or Improper Transfer or Disposal of Sources; Policy Statement—received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

166. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Taliban in Afghanistan that was declared in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-16); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

167. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation that was declared in Executive Order 13159 of June 21, 2000, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-19); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

168. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 24-00 which constitutes a Request for Final Approval for the Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. and the United Kingdom, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

169. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 28-00 informing of a planned signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and the U.S. concerning the North American Technology and Industrial Base Activities, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

170. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 22-00 regarding project certification for the agreement between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel for the Arrow System Improvement program agreement, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

171. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 23-00 regarding project certification for the fourth amendment to the agreement between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of Defense of Israel for the Arrow Deployability Program (ADP), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

172. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

173. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His report to terminate the suspension on the obligation of funds for any new activities of the Trade and Development Agency with respect to the People's Republic of China; (H. Doc. No. 107-21); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

174. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His certification that the export to the People's Republic of China of a beam centerline (linear accelerator), in accordance with the provisions of section 1512 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999; (H. Doc. No. 107-22); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

175. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His report issuing a new Executive Order to lift, with respect to future transactions, the economic sanctions imposed pursuant to Executive Order 13088 and expanded by Executive Order 13121; (H. Doc. No. 107-23); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

176. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His report issuing an Executive Order that prohibits the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone; (H. Doc. No. 107-24); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

177. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His report on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council; (H. Doc. No. 107-25); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

178. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting His 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Burma that was declared in Executive Order 13047 of May 20, 1997; (H. Doc. No. 107-26); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

179. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 01-01 regarding project certification for project arrangement concerning development of an electro-optical sensor component of an infrared search and track (IRST) system and launcher location simulation to the U.S.-Israel technology research and development projects agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the Israeli Ministry of Defense, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

180. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification pursuant to Section 578 of Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

181. A letter from the Acting Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—HEU Agreement Assets Control Regulations—received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

182. A letter from the Acting Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reporting and Procedures Regulations; Sudanese Sanctions Regulations; Taliban (Afghanistan) Sanctions Regulations—received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

183. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to and Deletion from the Procurement list—received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

184. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Policy, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Benefit Payments Under Certain District of Columbia Retirement Plans—received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

185. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Policy, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Benefit Payments Under Certain District of Columbia Retirement Plans—received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

186. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on the Strategic Plan entitled, "Strength Through Science Powering the 21st Century"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

187. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act Inventory; to the Committee on Government Reform.

188. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the FY 2000 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

189. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Acquisition Regulation [FRL-6920-7] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

190. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—The Production of Nonpublic Records and Testimony of NCUA Employees in Legal Proceedings and the Privacy Act—received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

191. A letter from the Office of Independent Counsel, transmitting a Consolidated Annual Report on Audit and Investigative Activities and Management Control Systems; to the Committee on Government Reform.

192. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the FY 2000 report pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

193. A letter from the Deputy Special Counsel, Planning and Advice Division, Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the Counsel's final rule—Technical Amendments to 5 CFR Parts 1800, 1820, 1830, and 1850—received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

194. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Testimony By Employees and the Production of Records and Information in Legal Proceedings (RIN: 0960-AE95) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

195. A letter from the President, United States Institute of Peace, transmitting a report in compliance with the Inspector General Act and the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform.

196. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—General Public Political Communications Coordinated with Candidates and Parties; Independent Expenditures [Notice 2000-21] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

197. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an Agreement between the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Estonia extending the Agreement of June 1, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended (the 1992 Agreement). The present Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Tallinn on September 7 and September 12, 2000, extends the 1992 Agreement to June 30, 2003, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1823(a); (H. Doc. No. 107-18); to the Committee on Resources and ordered to be printed.

198. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oil and Gas Leasing: Onshore Oil and Gas Operations [WO-310-1310-01-24 1A-PB] (RIN: 1004-AC54) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

199. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (RIN: 1018-AF38) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

200. A letter from the Regulatory Analyst, Executive Secretariat, Bureau of Indian Af-

fairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Trust Management Reform: Leasing/Permitting, Grazing, Probate and Funds Held in Trust (RIN: 1076-AE00) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

201. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Determination of Critical Habitat for the Spectacled Eider (RIN: 1018-AF92) received January 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

202. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Determination of Critical Habitat for the Alaska-Breeding Population of the Steller's Eider (RIN: 1018-AF95) received January 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

203. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Acquisition of Title to Land in Trust (RIN: 1076-AD90) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

204. A letter from the Chief, Division of Management Authority, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Import of Polar Bear Trophies from Canada: Change in the Finding for the M'Clintock Channel Population and Revision of Regulations in 50 CFR 18.30 (RIN: 1018-AH72) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

205. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Loan Guaranty, Insurance, and Interest Subsidy (RIN: 1076-AD73) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

206. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Removal of Groundfish Closure [Docket No. 001213348-0366-02; I.D. 121100A] (RIN: 0648-AO44) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

207. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Annual Specifications [Docket No. 001215358-0358-01; 113000A] (RIN: 0648-AN78) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

208. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Annual Specifications and Management Measures [Docket No. 001226367-0367-01; I.D. 121500E] (RIN: 0648-AN82) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

209. A letter from the Deputy Assistant, Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Amendment 12 [Docket No. 000927275-0347-02; I.D. 082800F] (RIN: 0648-AO31) received January 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

210. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Removal of Groundfish Closure [Docket No. 001213348-0348-01; I.D. 121100A] (RIN: 0648-AO44) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

211. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Detention of Aliens Ordered Removed [INS No. 2029-00; AG Order No. 2349-2000] (RIN: 1115-AF82) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

212. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visas: Aliens ineligible to transit without visas (TWOV) (RIN: 1400-AA48) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

213. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Documentation Of Immigrants and Non-immigrants Under The Immigration And Nationality Act, As Amended—Refusal Of Individual Visas—received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

214. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visas: Documentation of Immigrants—International Broadcasters—received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

215. A letter from the Clerk, United States Court of Federal Claims, transmitting the court's report for the year ended September 30, 2000, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 791(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

216. A letter from the Administrator, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting Progress of the aircraft cabin air quality research program, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40101nt; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

217. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Oakwood Beach, New Jersey Feasibility Study; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

218. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Memorial Bridge, across the Intracoastal Waterway, mile 830.6, Volusia County, Daytona Beach, FL [CGD07-00-135] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

219. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Model 58 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-CE-42-AD; Amendment 39-11965; AD

2000-22-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

220. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30220; Amdt. No. 2027] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

221. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30219; Amdt. No. 2026] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

222. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30218; Amdt. No. 2025] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

223. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulations Governing Fees For Services Performed in Connection With Licensing and Related Services—2000 Update received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

224. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones, Security Zones, Drawbridges and Special Local Regulations [USCG-2000-7757] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

225. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Standards for Traffic Control Devices; Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways [FHWA Docket Nos. 97-2295 (Formerly 96-47), 97-3032, 98-3644, 98-4720, 99-5704, 99-6298, 99-6575, and 99-6576] (RIN: 2125-AE11, AE25, AE38, AE50, AE58, AE66, AE71 and AE72) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

226. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E5 Airspace; Columbus, GA [Airspace Docket No. 00-ASO-42] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

227. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of VOR Federal Airway; AK [Airspace Docket No. 00-AAL-02] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

228. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Restricted Area, ID [Airspace Docket No. 99-ANM-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

229. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Dexter, MO; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 00-ACE-31] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

230. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Moberly, MO [Airspace Docket No. 00-ACE-30] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

231. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace, Fayetteville, AR [Airspace Docket No. 2000-ASW-17] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

232. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Alteration of VOR Federal Airway; CO [Airspace Docket No. 99-ANM-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

233. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class D and Class E5 Airspace; Vero Beach, FL [Airspace Docket No. 00-ASO-43] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

234. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-82 (MD-82) and DC-9-83 (MD-83) Series Airplanes, and Model MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-356-AD; Amendment 39-12004; AD 2000-23-31] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

235. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-131-AD; Amendment 39-12003; AD 2000-23-30] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

236. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-163-AD; Amendment 39-12001; AD 2000-23-28] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

237. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB SF340A and SAAB 340B Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-76-AD; Amendment 39-11992; AD 2000-23-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

238. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, trans-

mitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135 and EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-384-AD; Amendment 39-12039; AD 2000-25-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

239. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-152-AD; Amendment 39-11963; AD 2000-22-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

240. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-374-AD; Amendment 39-11957; AD 2000-22-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

241. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Teledyne Continental Motors IO-360, TSIO-360, LTSIO-360, O-470, IO-470, TSIO-470, IO-520, TSIO-520, LTSIO-520, IO-550, TSIO-550, and TSIO-550 Series Reciprocating Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-16-AD; Amendment 39-11994; AD 2000-23-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

242. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD-11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-28-AD; Amendment 39-12016; AD 2000-24-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

243. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon (Beech) Model MU-300, MU-300-10, 400, 400A, and 400T Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-60-AD; Amendment 39-12038; AD 2000-25-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

244. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc RB211 Trent 768-60, Trent 772-60, and Trent 772B-60 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-37-AD; Amendment 39-12031; AD 2000-24-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

245. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc RB211 Trent 800 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-33-AD; Amendment 39-12033; AD 2000-24-26] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

246. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Model HH-1K, TH-1F,



TH-1L, UH-1A, UH-1B, UH-1E, UH-1F, UH-1H, UH-1L, and UH-1P; and Southwest Florida Aviation SW204, SW204HP, SW205, and SW205A-1 Helicopters Manufactured by Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. for the Armed Forces of the United States [Docket No. 2000-SW-42-AD; Amendment 39-12034; AD 2000-22-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

247. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, and -200C Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-365-AD; Amendment 39-12041; AD 2000-25-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

248. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes Powered by Pratt & Whitney JT9D-3 and -7 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000-NM-329-AD; Amendment 39-11988; AD 2000-23-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

249. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Emergency Locator Transmitters [Docket No. FAA-2000-8552; Amendment No. 91-265] (RIN: 2120-AH16) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

250. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Service Difficulty Reports [Docket No. FAA-2000-7952; Amendment Nos. 121-279, 125-35, 135-77, and 145-23] (RIN: 2120-AF71) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

251. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations: Fireworks Display, SMITH Bay, Saint THOMAS, USVI [CGD07 00-131] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

252. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-100, 747-200, 747-300, 747SP, and 747SR Series Airplanes Powered by Pratt & Whitney JT9D-3 and JT9D-7 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000-NM-353-AD; Amendment 39-11998; AD 2000-23-25] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

253. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Siam Hiller Holdings, Inc. Model UH-12, UH-12A, UH-12B, UH-12C, UH-12D, UH-12E, UH-12E-L, UH-12L, and UH-12L4 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-27-AD; Amendment 39-12028; AD 2000-24-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

254. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule—Brake System Safety Standards for Freight and Other Non-Passenger Trains and Equipment; End-of-Train Devices [FRA Docket No. PB-9; Notice No. 17] (RIN: 2130-AB16) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

255. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Time of Use for Restricted Areas R-4501A, B, C, D, and E, Fort Leonard Wood; MO [Airspace Docket No. 00-ACE-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

256. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision to the Legal Description of the Laughlin/Bullhead International Airport Class D Airspace Area, AZ [Airspace Docket No. 00-AWP-11] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

257. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Mississippi River, Iowa and Illinois [CGD08-00-029] (RIN: 2115-AE47) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

258. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Lower Grand River, LA [CGD08-00-032] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

259. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Intelligent Transportation System Architecture and Standards [FHWA Docket No. FHWA-99-5899] (RIN: 2125-AE65) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

260. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Model 60 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-52-AD; Amendment 39-11991; AD 2000-23-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

261. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 204B, 205A, 205A-1, 205B, and 212 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000-SW-28-AD; Amendment 39-12042; AD 2000-15-52] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

262. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30221; Amdt. No. 426] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

263. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Stand-

ard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30223; Amdt. No. 2029] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

264. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30212; Amdt. No. 2019] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

265. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30213; Amdt. No. 2024] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

266. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30217; Amdt. No. 2024] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

267. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30215; Amdt. No. 2022] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

268. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30222; Amdt. No. 2028] received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

269. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category; OMB Approval Under the Paperwork Reduction Act: Technical Amendment [FRL-6929-8] (RIN: 2040-AD14) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

270. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—FY 2001-2002 Great Lakes National Program Office Request for Preproposals—received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

271. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Oil Pollution Prevention and Response; Non-Transportation-Related Onshore and Offshore Facilities [FRL-6933-4] (RIN: 2050-AC62) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

272. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Further Revisions to the Clean Water



Act Regulatory Definition of "Discharge of Dredged Material" [FRL-6933-2] received January 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

273. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Miscellaneous Changes—received December 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

274. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Management, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—New Criteria for Approving Courses for VA Educational Assistance Programs (RIN: 2900-A167) received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

275. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an updated report concerning the emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b); (H. Doc. No. 107-17); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

276. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Interim Final Rules for Nondiscrimination in Health Coverage in the Group Market (RIN: 1210-AA77) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

277. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Section 467 Rental Agreements Involving Payments of \$2,000,000 or Less [TD 8917] (RIN: 1545-AW75) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

278. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Lifetime Charitable Lead Trusts [TD 8923] (RIN: 1545-AX74) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

279. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Inflation-adjusted Amounts for 2001 [Notice 2001-12] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

280. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Guidance on Filing an Application for a Tentative Carryback Adjustment in a Consolidated Return Context [TD 8919] (RIN: 1545-AY57) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

281. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Partnership Mergers and Divisions [TD 8925] (RIN: 1545-AX32) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

282. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Prevention of Abuse of Charitable Remainder Trusts [TD 8926] (RIN: 1545-AX62) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

283. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting

the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-7] received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

284. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Awards of attorney's fees and other costs based upon qualified offers [TD 8922] (RIN: 1545-AX00) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

285. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability [Rev. Proc. 2001-2] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

286. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Definition of Hyperinflationary Currency for Purposes of Section 988 [TD 8914] (RIN: 1545-AX67) received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

287. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-4] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

288. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax forms and instructions [Rev. Proc. 2001-13] received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

289. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Credit for Increasing Research Activities [TD 8930] (RIN: 1545-AV14; 1545-A051) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

290. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tiered Structures—Electing Small Business Trusts [TD 8915] (RIN: 1545-AX71) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

291. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Extension of Test of Mediation Procedure for Appeals—received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

292. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 2001-3] received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

293. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Extension of Relief Relating to Application of Nondiscrimination Rules for Certain Governmental Plans and Church Plans [Notice 2001-9] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

294. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—2001 Limitations Ad-

justed As Provided In Section 415(d), Etc. [Notice 2000-66] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

295. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Withholding and Information Reporting on Payments to Financial Institution in U.S. Possessions [Notice 2001-11] received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

296. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Air Transportation Excise Tax; Amount Paid for the Right to Award Miles [Notice 2001-6] received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

297. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Guidance Under Section 355(d); Recognition of Gain on Certain Distributions of Stock or Securities [TD 8913] (RIN: 1545-AW71) received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

298. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-5] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

299. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-8] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

300. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2001-3] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

301. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-in, First-out Inventories [Rev. Rul. 2001-5] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

302. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Application of Section 904 to Income Subject to Separate Limitations and Section 864(e) Affiliated Group Expense Allocation and Apportionment Rules [TD 8916] (RIN: 1545-AY29) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

303. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-6] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

304. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Rulings and determination letters [Rev. Proc. 2001-1] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

305. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax forms and instructions [Rev. Proc. 2001-9] received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

306. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Interim Final Rules for Nondiscrimination in Health Coverage in the Group Market [TD 8931] (RIN: 1545-AW02) received January 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

307. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Low-Income Housing Credit—received January 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

308. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Transportation Fringe Benefits [TD 8933] (RIN: 1545-AX33) received January 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

309. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Definition of Last Known Address [TD 8939] (RIN: 1545-AX13) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

310. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—The GUST Remedial Amendment Period for Employers Who Use M&P or Volume Submitter Specimen Plans—received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

311. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Reopenings of Treasury Securities and Other Debt Instruments; Original Issue Discount [TD 8934] (RIN: 1545-AX60) received January 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

312. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Excise Taxes on Excess Benefit Transactions [TD 8920] (RIN: 1545-AY64) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

313. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Continuation Coverage Requirements Applicable to Group Health Plans [TD 8928] (RIN: 1545-AW94) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

314. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax Treatment of Cafeteria Plans [TD 8921] (RIN: 1545-AY23) received January 9, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

315. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Definition of Contribution in Aid of Construction Under Section 118(c) [TD 8936] (RIN: 1545-AW17) received January 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

316. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled; Substantial Gainful Activity Amounts; "Services" for Trial Work Period Purposes—Monthly Amounts; Student Child Earned Income Exclusion (RIN: 0960-AF12) received January 5, 2001, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

317. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on importing noncomplying motor vehicles, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 30169(b); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

318. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notification that the Department of Health and Human Services is allotting emergency funds made available under section 2606(e) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 to all States, Tribes, and Territories; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

319. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report pursuant to section 7(a) of the Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

*[Filed on January 2, 2001]*

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. Report on the Activities of the House Committee on Government Reform for the 106th Congress (Rept. 106-1053). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOSS: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Report of the Activities of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 106th Congress (Rept. 106-1054). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mr. CANNON):

H.R. 237. A bill to protect the privacy of consumers who use the Internet; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. CAPPS, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 238. A bill to amend the Department of Energy Authorization Act to authorize the Secretary of Energy to impose interim limitations on the cost of electric energy to protect consumers from unjust and unreasonable prices in the electric energy market; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 239. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RILEY (for himself and Mr. EVERETT):

H.R. 240. A bill to ensure that certain property which was taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Poarch

Band of Creek Indians of Alabama shall be protected and shall not be used for gaming; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. RILEY:

H.R. 241. A bill to eliminate automatic pay adjustments for Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HANSEN:

H. Res. 21. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 22. A resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WEXLER:

H.R. 242. A bill for the relief of Rigaud Moise, Cinette Dorlus Moise, Jean Rigaud Moise, and Phara Moise; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEXLER:

H.R. 243. A bill for the relief of Akintomide Apará; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 27: Ms. RIVERS.

H.R. 80: Mr. SHERWOOD and Mr. KANJORSKI.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the National Assembly, Republic of Korea, relative to a Resolution petitioning the United States House of Representatives to Oppose the Conclusion of a Treaty Containing a Provision in Conflict with the Current Screen Quota System; to the Committee on International Relations.

2. Also, a petition of the National Assembly, Republic of Korea, relative to a Resolution petitioning the United States House of Representatives to Call for Settlement of the Nogun-ri Incident; to the Committee on International Relations.

3. Also, a petition of the Board of Supervisors of Essex County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 278 petitioning the United States Congress to Oppose The Proposed EPA Plan To Dredge 40 Miles Of The Upper Hudson River From Fort Edward To Troy; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REGARDING THE PRESENTATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO POPE JOHN PAUL II INCLUDING REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN JOE MOAKLEY AND REMARKS OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

**HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to let my colleagues know that last week, on January 8, 2001, I had the opportunity to present the Congressional Gold Medal to Pope John Paul II. I was joined by my colleagues JOE MOAKLEY of Massachusetts, JIM LEACH of Iowa, CHRIS COX of California, SHERWOOD BOEHLERT of New York, CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, BUD CRAMER of Alabama, CHRIS JOHN of Louisiana and DON SHERWOOD of Pennsylvania. Members of the other body, led by Senator SAM BROWNBACK and Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI, also joined us.

Pope John Paul II still possesses great strength in spirit and he was quite generous with his time with the Congressional delegation. As he was leaving the end of the meeting, he waved good-bye to us and said, "God Bless America." It was a moment that touched the hearts of all who were in the room. John Paul II, the man who has done so much to spread good will across the world as he worked tirelessly to bring down communism in Eastern Europe, is a hero to millions of Americans, whether they are Catholic or non-Catholic.

Inserted below, you will find the remarks I made at the ceremony and the remarks the Pope made in response. Also included below are remarks made by my colleague, JOE MOAKLEY, who traveled with us on the trip. It was a magical day and I thank the House for allowing me to make this special presentation to Pope John Paul II.

"Today, I'm pleased that the Congress has bestowed this honor to you, John Paul II, and that you have agreed to accept it. This award celebrates your life not only as a spiritual leader of a billion Catholics, but also as a peacemaker, healer and beacon of light to the whole world.

"For your more than 20 years as Pope, you have tirelessly traveled this globe preaching a message of love and truth. You have delivered your message in different languages, to different cultures, to people of different ages, economic backgrounds and political persuasions.

"You are a pillar of morality, an advocate for the poor and the oppressed and a voice for the unborn and the aged. Your strong words inspire the 1 billion Catholics you lead and impress people of various faiths all over the world. You have helped to bring down barriers

that threaten our world's unity. You have played a pivotal role in the downfall of Communism in Eastern Europe and you have expanded dialogue with political and religious leaders in the Holy Land.

"In this past year—the Jubilee year—you worked harder than ever to make sure your reconciling message was heard. While the holy year is now over, the beauty of your Jubilee message continues to resonate in the hearts of the world's people."

VATICAN TRIP

**HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the great honor of traveling to the Vatican with Speaker J. DENNIS HASTERT and several of our House colleagues to present the Congressional Gold Medal of Freedom to Pope John Paul II. To put it simply, being in the presence of the Pope was by far one of the most moving and important experiences of my career. The Holy Father was tremendously generous with the time he gave to our group, and his words to us were powerful and inspiring.

Pope John Paul II has done more for children, women and men, to eliminate poverty, to stimulate freedom and more for peace than anyone in our generation—and quite possibly in history. As I read through his biography I recalled the many trips the Holy Father has taken over the years to the greater ends of the Earth. They weren't easy trips, nor did he confront easy problems. His kindness, his words of wisdom, his humanitarian nature, and his willingness to live a life based on principle and faith has changed the world more than any of us can imagine.

Of particular note was his diplomatic effort to end authoritarian rule throughout Eastern Europe which originally was a task that many of us considered impossible. But who among us will ever forget the day that the Berlin Wall came down.

The Pope's trips have often taken him to the poorest parts of the world where he gave great comfort to the sick and downtrodden. I remember his trips to India and Mexico to name a few. These were areas and people that many of us knew little about, and the Holy Father shed light on them, humanized them.

This is a Pope that has been seen by more people around the world than any other. Often, just the fact that he chose to stop in a country and visit has produced lasting change. I'll always remember standing in the plaza in Havana, Cuba, listening to the Pope talk critically about freedom and human rights. These were words that many of those standing in the crowd had never heard spoken publicly. The

faces of the Cuban people and the joy they felt in seeing the Holy Father was a moment I'll never forget. Today, the Holy Father's visit has created a greater role for the Catholic Church in Cuban society, and made a better life for many Cubans.

I want to thank Speaker HASTERT for including me on this memorable trip to present the Congressional Gold Medal to the Pope. As a member of the House, I was proud that our institution has chosen to honor one of the great individuals in history.

Pope John Paul II

Saluto del Santo Padre in occasione della consegna della "Congressional Gold Medal"

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, Distinguished Guests, I am pleased to welcome you to the Vatican this morning, and I am honored by the gracious gesture which has brought you here. It is not for the Successor of the Apostle Peter to seek honors, but I gladly accept the Congressional Gold Medal as a recognition that in my ministry there has echoed a word that can touch every human heart. It has been my endeavor to proclaim the word of God, which on the very first page of the Bible tells us that man and woman have been created in his very image and likeness (cf. Gen 1:26).

From this great truth there flows all that the Church says and does to defend human dignity and to promote human life. This is a truth which we contemplate in the glory of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, crucified and risen from the dead. In the years of my ministry, but especially in the Jubilee Year just ended, I have invited all to turn to Jesus in order to discover in new and deeper ways the truth of man. For it is Christ alone who fully reveals man to himself and makes known his sublime destiny (cf. Gaudium et Spes, 22). To see the truth of Christ is to experience with deep amazement the worth and dignity of every human being, which is the Good News of the Gospel and the heart of Christianity (cf. Redemptor Hominis, 10).

I accept this award as a sign that you, as legislators, recognize the importance of defending human dignity without compromise, so that your nation may not fail to live up to its high responsibilities in a world where human rights are so often disregarded. Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for this Congressional Gold Medal. In offering my good wishes for the New Year, I invoke upon you, your families and all whom you represent "the peace of God which is beyond understanding" (Phil 4:7). May God bless you all!

CONSUMER INTERNET PRIVACY  
ENHANCEMENT ACT

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today as we inaugurate a new President, we inaugurate a

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

critical beginning by introducing legislation which will protect what is a core value of every American—privacy. When any of us provide an institution with personal information, we expect the information to be used in the narrowest sense. Representative CANNON and I strongly believe that while the Internet has opened up an entirely new world, it has also created problems we have never before encountered. Information about Internet users can now be accessed in an instant, and often times with the user being completely unaware that his or her information is moving down the information superhighway at lightning speed. The bipartisan legislation we've introduced today will help to assure the security Americans expect when it comes to their privacy.

The legislation requires Web sites to conspicuously post clear and concise information about their policies relative to how personal information collected from online users is used. Companies will be required to disclose exactly who is collecting the information, how it will be used, the types of data being collected and whether consumers have to provide personal information in order to use a Web site. Companies also would have to take steps to secure personal information once it is in their databases.

Perhaps most importantly, Internet users will be able to assess a company's privacy policy before registering at a Web site, or purchasing merchandise over the Internet, and then control the extent to which their personal information can be used by the company. Companies that violate the requirements could face civil penalties of \$22,000 per violation, up to a maximum fine of \$500,000. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) would enforce the provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Representative CHRIS CANNON, our colleague, who joins me in introducing this bill today. Representative CANNON is a leader in protecting the civil rights of Americans. His work on this bill has been critical and he once again demonstrates his leadership on the issue of privacy. I'd also like to acknowledge the original authors of this legislation in the Senate—Senators KERRY of Massachusetts and MCCAIN of Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, Representative CANNON and I believe this legislation can become the backbone of a new law in privacy for America. We look forward to working with the entire House to move this bill through the 107th Congress.

#### THE LIFE AND TIMES OF OBRA QUAVE

### HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute to tell my fellow colleagues and the American People about Obra Quave. Mr. Quave is a gentleman and scholar whose dedication to education over the past 40 years has inspired youths to pursue excellence in the arts. On January 26th Mr. Quave will be honored by his colleagues at William Carey College in Hattiesburg, Mississippi for lifetime

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

contributions to the greatness of that institution in communications and theater. Because of his many sacrifices, William Carey College has produced numerous teachers in public and private schools and colleges throughout the nation as well as scores of professionals who have achieved success on Broadway and other comparable venues. Mr. Quave's contributions to the great State of Mississippi have not gone unnoticed.

Let this remind us all of the sacrifice and dedication that America's teachers have given so that others might fulfill their dreams. Also, let us not forget the sacred trust imparted in the Congress to ensure that all Americans are given the opportunity that a quality education affords. To all the teachers like Mr. Quave who have blessed the lives of so many we thank you and America thanks you as well.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DET. SGT. WILLIAM HOLT

### HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Det. Sgt. William Holt on his induction into the Police Chief's Hall of Fame. William A. Holt, Jr. was born and raised in the Crestmont section of Willow Grove, Pennsylvania and attended Abington public schools. Upon graduation he entered the the U.S. Army where he served 3 years and did a full tour of Vietnam. In July 1968 he joined the Abington Police Department and was promoted to patrol sergeant in 1987 and to the prestigious ranking of detective sergeant in 1995.

Detective Sergeant Holt is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Crestmont. He is the cofounder and president of the Montgomery County Black Law Enforcement Officers Association. He is a past president of the Abington Township Police Association, a State certified instructor at the Police Municipal Training School, Scout Master of Boy Scouts of America Troop #712, and a life member of the VFW Post 3398 Corporal William Sydnor.

Detective Sergeant Holt has received numerous awards and citations over the years from local civic organizations. Some of those awards include: Law Enforcement Office of the Year, Induction into the American Police Hall of Fame, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day award for community service, Recognition for Unselfish Devotion, Outstanding Contribution to Law Enforcement and the NAACP Recognition Award. It is an honor and privilege to acknowledge Det. Sgt. William A. Holt on this momentous occasion. The citizens of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania are fortunate to have benefited from the outstanding service he has provided to our community.

*January 20, 2001*

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE HOMEFIRST CHARITABLE CORPORATION'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize eleven extraordinary members of the HomeFirst Charitable Corporation's Board of Directors and one extra-special friend of the organization. HomeFirst was founded in 1990 for the sole purpose of raising funds for other non-profits in the city of Somerville, Massachusetts. At that time, the economy was in dire straits and contributions to non-profit organizations was at its lowest.

HomeFirst is run by a Board of Directors, which includes local attorneys, community organizers, and business people. There is also a ten member Advisory Board that reviews and comments upon every funding request. These dedicated people deserve recognition for raising over \$550,000. Every member of this Board volunteers their time and energy; no one receives a single penny for the important and generous work they do. Furthermore, funds raised by HomeFirst go directly to other, unaffiliated non-profits; not a single penny is spent or distributed by HomeFirst itself.

Volunteerism is of great importance to America. Honoring dedicated volunteers, such as the Board of Directors of the HomeFirst Charitable Corporation, helps express society's immense appreciation of a job well done to these individuals and to all Americans who volunteer to make our world a little better place.

In conclusion, I express the heartfelt appreciation of a grateful nation to HomeFirst Board members Mr. Robert Arnold, Mr. James Brennan, Ms Barbara T. Capuano, Ms Anna Ciccariello, Mr. Richard DiGirolamo, Ms Mary Doherty, Mr. Michael Foley, Ms Francine Mello, Mr. Frank Scimone, Ms Joyce Shallah, and Mr. John L. Sullivan. I also express similar appreciation to Mr. David Doherty, who generously gave of his time and energy to help HomeFirst with every event it ever conducted.

#### A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO COL. PAULA E. KOUGEAS, AIR NA- TIONAL GUARD FOR HER DED- ICATED SERVICE

### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding officer in the Air National Guard. Col. Paula E. Kougeas is retiring after a distinguished career in the United States Armed Forces, most recently with the National Guard Bureau's Office of Policy and Liaison. Throughout her career, Paula Kougeas has distinguished herself as articulate spokesperson, able administrator and extraordinary innovator. She began her service to her country as an Air Force ROTC cadet at the University of Massachusetts. Upon graduation from

graduate school, she was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in December, 1978. Her first duty assignment took her to Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, where she worked as the Public Affairs Officer for the 46th Aerospace Defense Wing. Upon the activation of the United States Space Command, she became the first Public Affairs Officer for the 1st Space Wing.

During her first tour of duty with the National Guard Bureau, she was instrumental in telling the story of the National Guard's road building exercise in Central America, deploying to Panama for three months to oversee the Public Affairs Detachment training program. Col. Kougeas also helped with the administrative establishment of the first office of the Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau.

While on active duty, Paula Kougeas worked as a key member of the hostage repatriation media team at Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany with the return of the American hostages from Lebanon. She also served as part of the Joint Information Bureau for Operation Provide Hope, which consisted of 52 humanitarian airlift missions into the former Soviet Union.

Leaving active duty to become a member of the Massachusetts Air National Guard, Col. Kougeas served as the Air National Guard Advisor to the Secretary of Air Force Office of Legislative Liaison and as Deputy Chief and as Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Office of Policy and Liaison. She has received numerous well-deserved, military awards and decorations for her service to the nation. No award is more appropriate, nor more fulfilling for her, than the knowledge that her efforts helped give America a clearer understanding of the important work of America's men and women in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, I ask each of my colleagues to join me in extending Paula Kougeas our very best wishes as she begins this exciting new chapter in her life's story. Paula Kougeas has earned, many times over, the title of citizen-airman and patriot. May she fully enjoy the blessings of very freedom she has so ably defended as an officer in the Air National Guard.

A TRIBUTE TO MINNESOTA'S C. CHARLES JACKSON, JR., A GREAT CIVIC AND CHARITABLE LEADER ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great Minnesotan, a true patriot

and a long-time friend who represents the greatness and goodness that is America. C. Charles Jackson, Jr., celebrates his 80th birthday on Thursday, January 11, 2001. All who know him call him Charley. We are proud to call him our friend. And we also call him remarkable in so many ways.

Mr. Speaker, there are few institutions in Minnesota which have not been touched by Charley's brilliant leadership, his generosity and his time, energy and talent. Charley Jackson is one of those people who works behind the scenes, one of those people who is responsible for getting things done. He has helped countless people in need, sick children, young students and many others. Whenever his community has needed him for a civic or charitable endeavor, Charley Jackson has answered the call.

From his early years as a U.S. Navy officer during World War II—to his years as head of a major Minnesota corporation—to his more recent years as a philanthropist, Charley Jackson has performed public service of the highest order. He has worked tirelessly as a board member of numerous Minnesota organizations and charities, ranging from Children's Heartlink and the Boys and Girls Clubs of Minneapolis to the University of Minnesota's Williams Fund, Gustavus Adolphus College and Dunwoody Institute. He is also a national trustee of Ducks Unlimited.

Over the past 25 years, I have personally seen Charley Jackson give so generously of himself, without any desire for recognition. Charley is truly one of the most generous and selfless individuals Minnesota has known. When the organ at our Wayzata Community Church needed replacing, Charley was the first member who stepped forward, just as he did to construct our new church sanctuary. One of the finest liberal arts colleges in the Midwest, Gustavus Adolphus College has benefited greatly from Charley's generosity, which provided its new student center and numerous scholarships. Charles Jackson has also been a very special friend and key advisor to me. It is hard to find the words to adequately convey my appreciation for Charley's wise counsel and friendship from my very beginning in public office.

Mr. Speaker, all of us whose lives have been touched by Charley Jackson wish him well on his 80th birthday, and we thank him for his long record of service and legendary contributions.

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM R. HEWLETT

**HON. ANNA G. ESHOO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, January 20, 2001*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary American, and a highly distinguished constituent of California's 14th Congressional District—Bill Hewlett, who will forever be remembered as a pioneer of high technology and the co-founder of one of the most influential companies of all time—Hewlett-Packard. Bill Hewlett passed away January 12, 2001, leaving a legacy of unparalleled and extraordinary achievement. Bill Hewlett created a business style and formula for success that became a prototype for Silicon Valley and American business. Armed with little more than an idea and \$538, he and his partner David Packard, created what would grow to become a multimillion dollar enterprise. Together, they fashioned a revolutionary management style that has served as a model for companies both small and large.

Bill Hewlett was also a great philanthropist, giving tens of millions of dollars to environmental, educational and humanitarian causes. In 1966, he began the foundation which bears his name, helping to support charitable endeavors in the performing arts, education, the environment, conflict resolution and many other areas.

In 1985, President Reagan awarded Bill Hewlett the National Medal of Science, the highest science honor in our nation. He served on many Boards, including the Stanford Medical Center, Kaiser Foundation Hospital, the Drug Abuse Council in Washington, D.C. and the Carnegie Institution of Washington. History will elevate Bill Hewlett to the pantheon of American inventors that include Thomas Edison and Henry Ford. His vision, his unparalleled creativity, and his unique leadership will forever distinguish him as one of the foremost technological icons of all time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a great and good man, and offer the condolences of the entire House of Representatives to the Hewlett family.